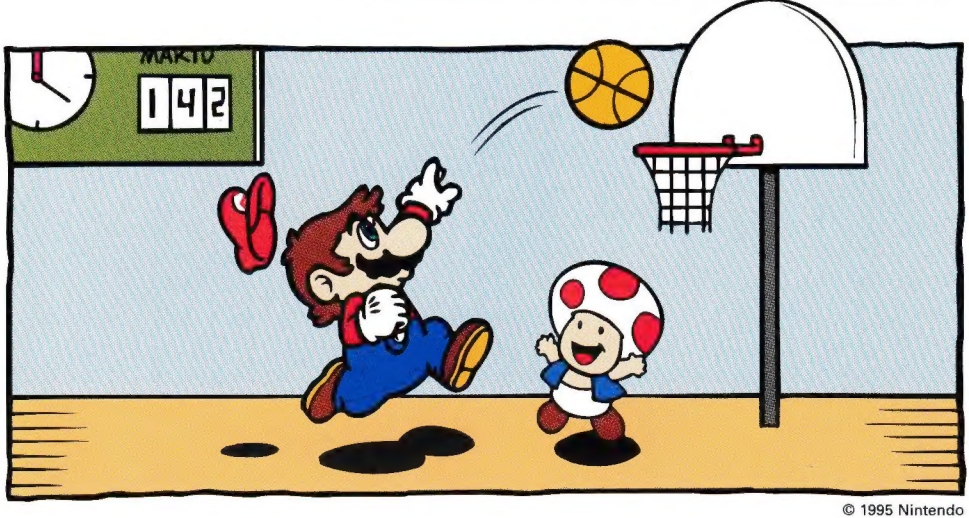
Who invented the game of basketball?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Abner Doubleday
2. Marvin Hoopster
3. James Naismith



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Basketball

In 1891, in Springfield, Massachusetts, a young man named James A. Naismith came up with the idea for the most popular indoor sport in the U.S.

3 James Naismith invented basketball.

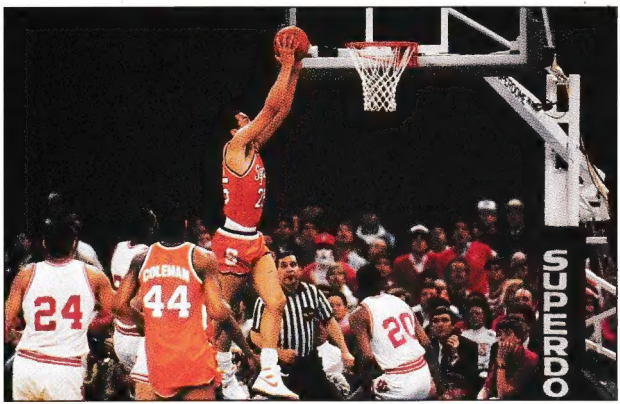

Photo Leo de Wys Inc. / Jerry Wachter

Basketball is played by two teams, each with 12 players and a coach. Only five players from each team can be on the court at any one time.

Winters in Massachusetts are cold. So in 1891, a director at the Springfield YMCA looked for a new game kids could play indoors. Assistant James Naismith had an idea, He hung two peach baskets, with bottoms removed, on a track 10 ft (3m) above the floor–one at each end of the room. Then he threw a soccer ball into the air and through the peach-basket "hoop," and basketball was born!

The game quickly became popular, and in 1898, the first professional basketball league was formed. Today, it's America's most popular indoor sport. There have been few minor changes made. For instance players are much taller than those on the first teams, "stuff" shots have replaced long swishers, and "baskets" are now made of metal and net. But like Naismith's, each hoop is still positioned exactly 10 ft (3m) above the floor.

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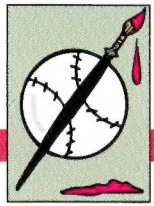
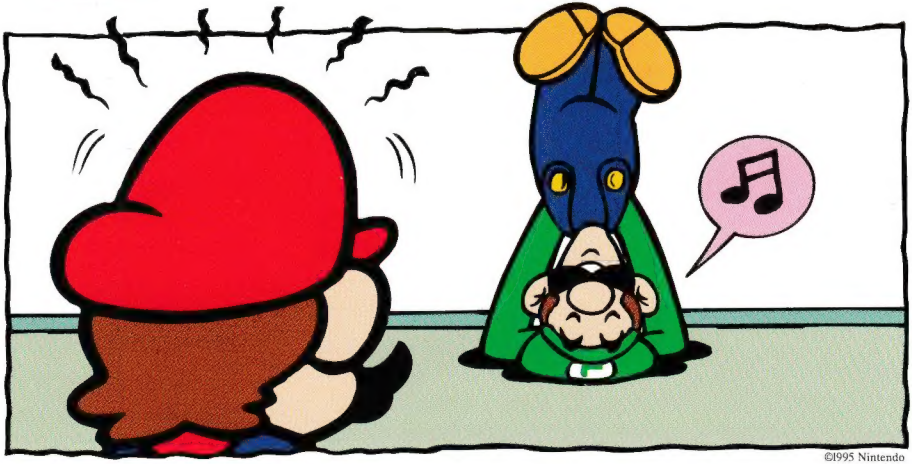
What is Yoga?



ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A method of healing mental illness
2. A discipline for mastery of mind and body
3. An African religion



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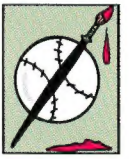
Yoga

The practice of yoga comes from India.

2 Yoga is a discipline that teaches mastery of mind and body.



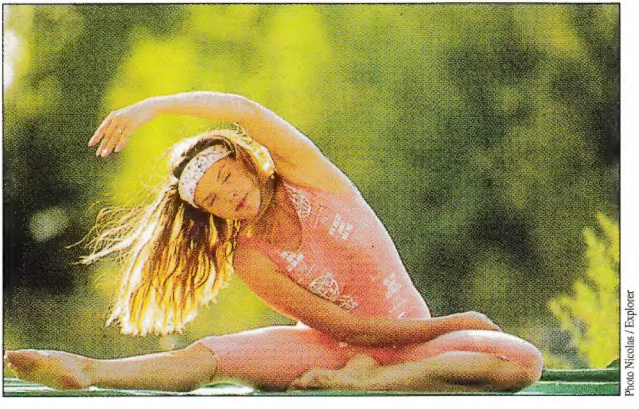


Photo Nicolas / Explorer

It takes years of discipline for Westerners to even achieve the physical postures that, to a Hindu, are merely a means to the attainment of peace.

A Goal of Spiritual Union

In India, Yoga is a religious practice whose aim is the achievement of union with the divine spirit. Yogis–followers of Yoga–study the sacred texts under the direction of a master called a guru. In order to better concentrate their minds, they have to forget the world around them by practicing physical exercise.

Inner Peace

Followers of Yoga first learn to master their bodies by perfecting motionless postures and balance. Perhaps you've seen someone sit cross-legged in a Yoga position. At the second stage, they learn to hold their breath as long as possible while remaining motionless. In the third stage, they learn to concentrate on one single object. Finally, they reach a state of perfect peace of mind, a form of perfection and ecstasy.

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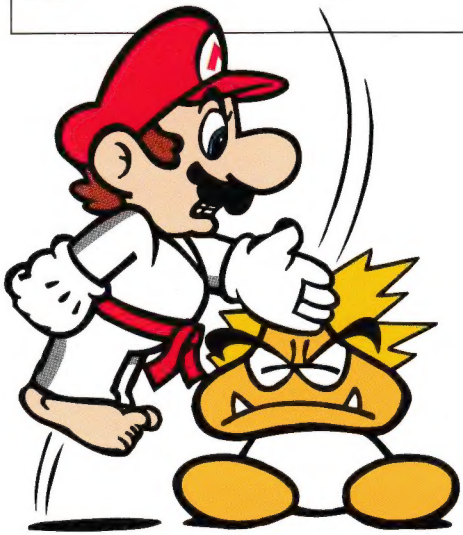
What are the martial arts?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Ice dancing and ballet
2. Sculpting and pottery-making
3. Games involving battle and self-defense



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Martial Arts

The ancient arts of karate, kendo, and jujitsu or judo originated in Japan. Often used today for exercise, they were originally forms of combat.

3 The martial arts are games involving battle and self-defense.

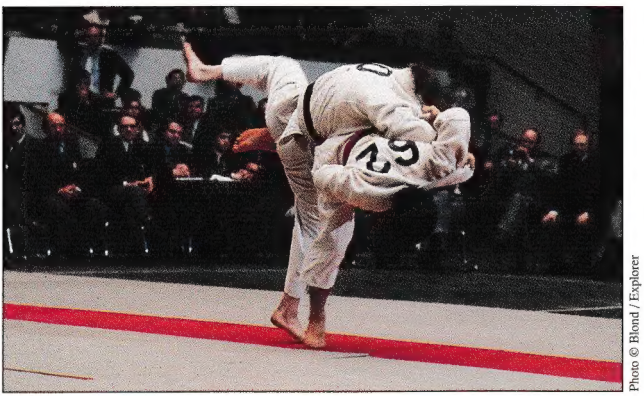

Photo © Blond / Explorer

Athletes who use judo must be mentally alert as well as physically strong to overtake their opponents.

After years of war and outlaw raids, the people of ancient Japan looked for ways to protect themselves. The only weapons they had were sticks and their own bodies.

Using What You Have

Using what was available, the Japanese developed kendo, the art of fencing with bamboo sticks. With precise movements, someone armed with only a wooden stick could outfight an opponent with traditional weapons. Karate and judo were used for bare-hand combat by peasants defending themselves against armed warriors.

Fitness and Competition

The martial arts were used by Samurai warriors and became part of regular military training. After World War II, martial arts became known worldwide. In the U.S., young people learn karate or judo and take part in local and state competitions. And martial-arts movies have helped to make kendo and karate popular.

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To which musical-instrument family does the guitar belong?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1 Woodwind

2 Brass

3 String

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Guitar

The stretched strings of each member of the string family vibrate to produce musical sounds. Some strings, like a guitar, are plucked; some, like a violin, are rubbed with a bow; some, like a piano, are struck.

3 The guitar is part of the string family of musical instruments.

Photo © A. Wolf/Explorer

Knobs on the electric guitar allow players to add special effects to their music—echo, reverberation, and even a "wail." The wire plugged in near the bottom of the guitar sends sounds to the amplifier.

The strings on a guitar vibrate from one end to the other. Thickness, length, and tightness of each string determine whether it plays high or low notes. A thin string emits a high note. Shortening the string by pressing down on it results in a higher note. Still, a vibrating string emits only a faint sound because it doesn't move enough air to create strong sound waves.

Shell of Sound

The body of the guitar actually makes the strings sound louder. The strings' vibrations travel inside the hollow shell or casing of the guitar, where the wood provides a better surface for transmitting sound and amplifies it. In an electric guitar, a microphone picks up the sound of the vibrations and sends it through an amplifier. As the sound comes out of a speaker, the notes are much louder.

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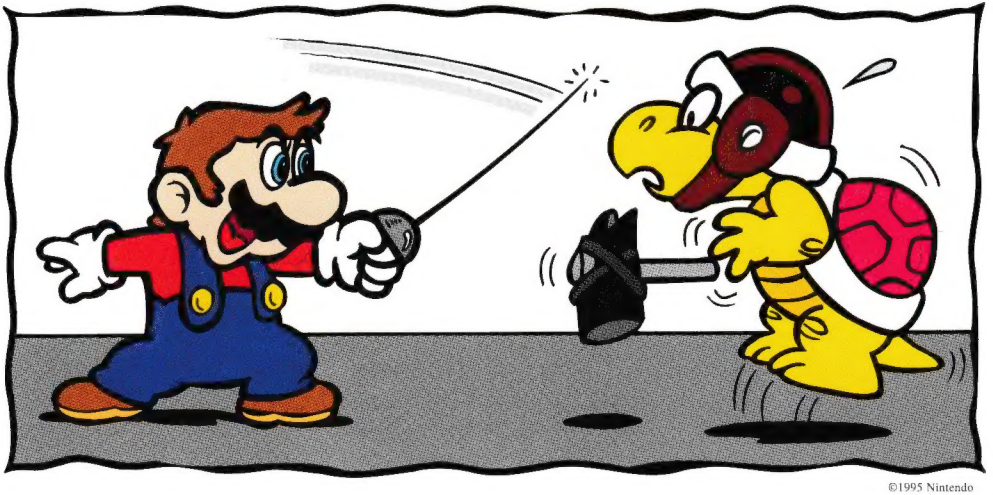
What kinds of weapons are used in the sport of fencing?

1. The saber, the dagger, and the sword
2. The saber, the foil, and the sword
3. The saber, the foil, and the épée



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Fencing

Fencing began as a ritual of dueling to the death. Now it's an Olympic combat sport and the object is not to wound but merely touch your opponent with a foil, saber, or épée.

3 **The saber, the foil, and the épée are used in the sport of fencing.**

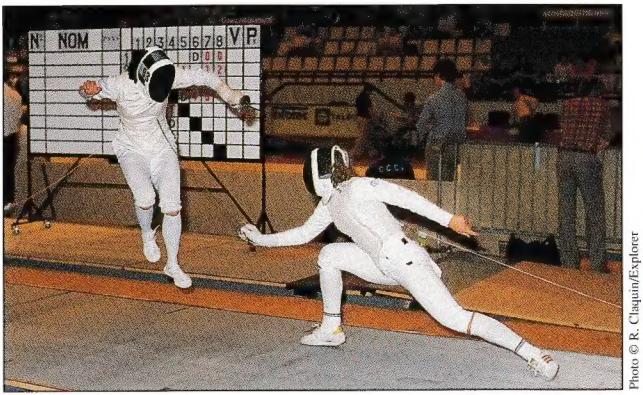

Photo © R. Claquin/Explorer

Fencing matches are held on a measured strip or piste. In women's matches, the first player to be hit four times loses; in men's matches, the first to be hit five times loses.

On Guard! Each fencer will defend himself/herself by moving to avoid being struck by the opponent's weapon. And each will attack by lunging forward to increase reach and touch the opponent with the weapon.

Protected Players

Fencers wear protective clothing and masks as they fight with one of the three weapons allowed: the light, flexible foil; the stiffer, triangular épée; and the two-edged saber. Only the tip of the épée and foil may be used to score hits, saber scores may be made by the point or a cut. The foil and épée may touch only the trunk or torso of the body; the saber may touch the head, arms, and torso.

In 1896, fencing became an Olympic sport. Referees kept track of the number of touches each player made. Today, an electronic signal attached to the weapons counts the "touchés!"

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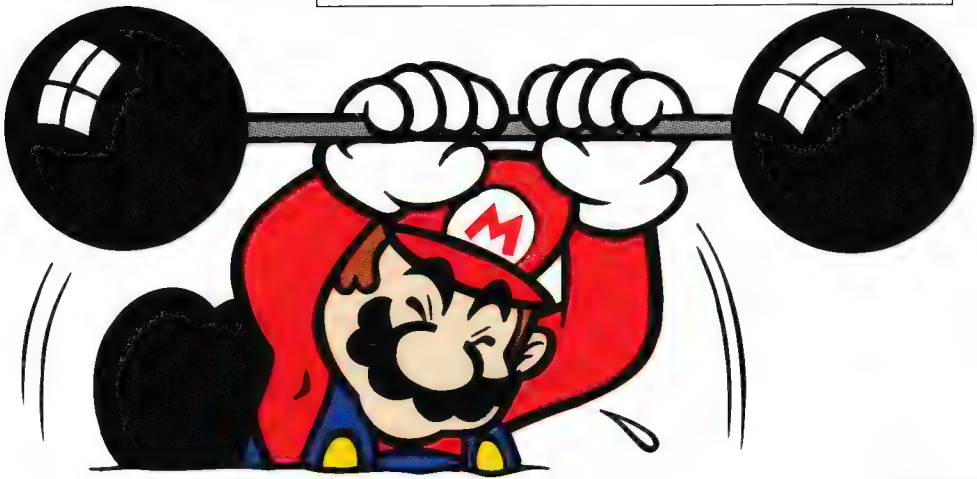
What are the three kinds of weightlifting moves?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. The snatch, discus, and pommel
2. The snatch, vault, and hammerlock
3. The snatch, clean-and-jerk, and military press



©1995 Nintendo

Weightlifting

In weightlifting, athletes lift heavy bars overhead, using one of the moves allowed: the snatch, clean-and-jerk, or military press. Competition lasts until only one person can lift the heaviest bar.

3 **The three weightlifting moves are the snatch, clean-and-jerk, and military press.**

Photo © Berthoule/Explorer

Weightlifters wear wide belts to help their backs deal with the strain of lifting such heavy equipment.

Weightlifting has been a regular event in the Olympic Games since 1920. Weight disks, ranging from 1/2 pound (.25 kg) to 55 pounds (25 kg) each, are placed on the ends of a 1-inch (2.5-cm) thick, 7-foot (2-m) long metal bar. Then the bar is lifted overhead.

Permissible Poses

There are three basic lifts. The snatch—with one or two hands, the contestant must lift the bar off the floor and directly overhead in one move. The clean-and-jerk—with one or two hands, the contestant lifts the bar from the floor to the shoulders with legs bent, then stiffens arms and legs and lifts overhead. The military press—with two hands, the contestant lifts the bar from the floor to the chest, holds for 2 seconds, then, with legs and arms stiff, lifts it overhead and holds 2 more seconds.

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What was the first big accomplishment in mountain climbing?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. The conquest of Mount Everest
2. The conquest of Mont Blanc
3. The conquest of K2

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Mountain Climbing

In 1786 the conquest of the Alps' highest peak, Mont Blanc, opened the way for a new sport: mountain climbing.

2 The conquest of Mont Blanc was the first big achievement in mountain climbing.

Illustration © Explorer Archives

The conquest of Mont Blanc opened the way to numerous mountaineers who began climbing peak-by-peak across the snowy Alps.

The Alps, Europe's largest mountain system, are 650 miles (1,046 km) long and 30-180 miles (48-290 km) wide. At 15,777 feet (4,809 m), Mont Blanc is the highest peak.

An Old Dream

At age 20, Horace B. de Saussure dreamed of reaching the top of Mont Blanc. So in 1760, he offered a reward to anyone who would climb there with him. Things didn't work out until August 3, 1786 when Jacques Balmat and Michael Paccard opened the way for de Saussure to fulfill his dream. To cross dangerous gorges, Balmat and Paccard used ropes, ladders, and metal sticks. Soon other mountain climbers set out to conquer the world's highest peaks: in 1865, the 14,688-foot (4,477-m) Matterhorn in the Alps; in 1913, 20,320-foot (6,195-m) Alaska's Mount McKinley; in 1953, Mount Everest in the Himalayas, at 29,028 feet (8,850 m) the world's highest mountain.

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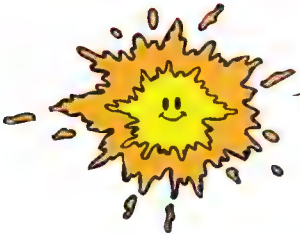
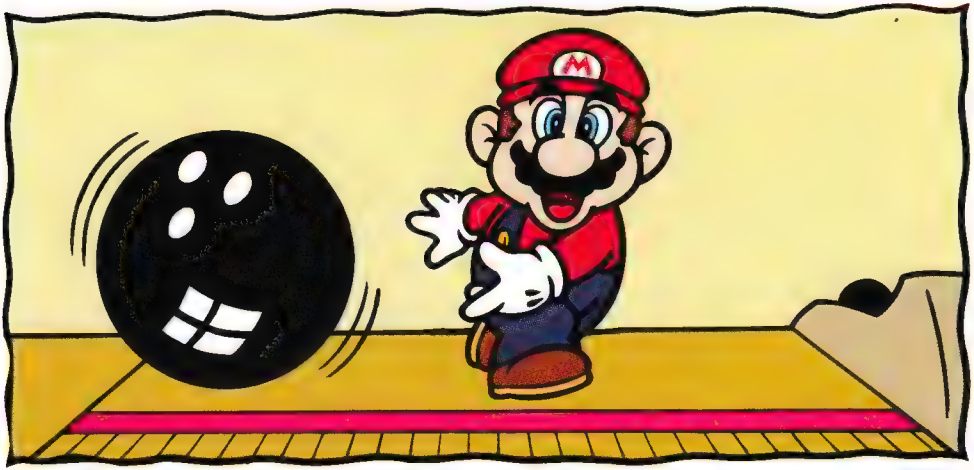
What's the highest you can score in one bowling game?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE



1. 150
2. 300
3. 350



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Bowling

In bowling, a player tries to knock down ten pins with a ball. The number of pins a bowler topples determines the score. A perfect score is 300.

2 **The highest you can score in one game is 300.**

Photo © Rene Sheret / Tony Stone Images, Inc

Bowling became popular in 14th century Europe. It was brought to America by the Dutch in the 17th century.

Bowling is played on an alley using a heavy, hard rubber ball and 10 plastic-coated wooden pins. A game consists of 10 frames. In each frame, a player gets two chances to roll the ball down the alley and knock down the pins. Each pin knocked down earns a point. If you knock down all the pins with one throw, it's called a "strike." If you knock down all the pins with two throws, it's called a "spare." A spare earns you 10 points plus the amount knocked over by the next ball thrown; a strike earns 10 points plus the sum of the next two balls thrown. To get a perfect game of 300, you have to get a strike every time you throw the ball.

Bowling Through the Ages

The ancient Egyptians probably invented bowling; they played outdoors with stone pins. Dutch settlers brought a nine-pin version of the game to America. The tenth pin didn't become standard until the 1840s.

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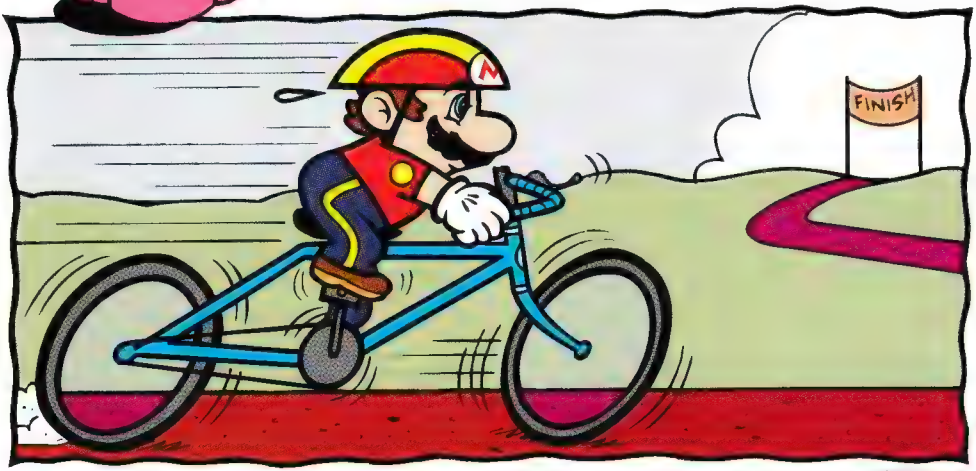
What's the world's most important bicycle race?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. The Tour de France
2. The Indianapolis 500
3. The Soap Box Derby



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Tour de France

The Tour de France, the most important bike race in the world, was first run in 1903. The original course followed the outline of France.

1 The Tour de France is the world's most important bicycle race.

Photo © Sipa Press

Riders' T-shirts tell their rankings: Red for the daily champ, bright green for winning the most daily races, pea green for fastest in the mountains, yellow for first in overall ranking, white for world champ.

The Tour de France is the ultimate test for a cyclist. He or she must prepare to ride in sections (stages) for 24 days, over a course that covers 2,500 miles (4,000 km). Now that's a lot of pedaling!

Racing Fans

Every year, 100 contestants race through Europe in the Tour de France. Tens of thousands of people cheer the cyclists on as they ride each stage of the grueling race. Cyclists are timed as they ride each stage, and the lowest total time for all stages wins. For years, the French dominated the race. Then Greg LeMond of the U.S. won in 1986, 1989, and 1990.

Special Bikes

Bikes used in road races like the Tour de France are specifically designed for speed. Frames are made of special, lightweight tubing, and they have handmade, narrow tires.

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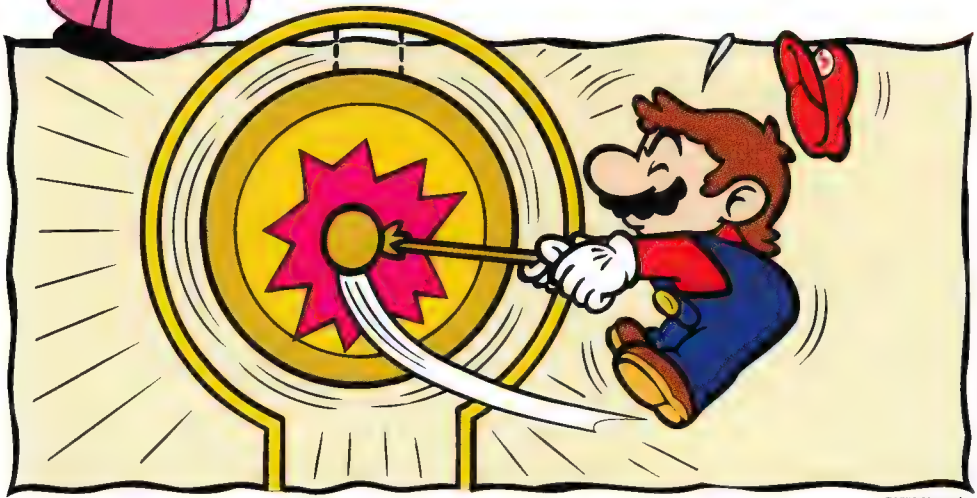
To which musical-instrument family does the gong belong?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1 Percussion

2 Brass

3 Woodwind



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Percussion Family

The gong, like the tom-tom, cymbals, xylophone, and tambourine, belongs to the percussion family of musical instruments.

1 The gong is part of the percussion family.

Photo © Brun / Explorer

A *gamelan* or percussion orchestra from Bali uses tom-toms, gongs, xylophones, and other instruments in religious ceremonies.

A metal, plate-shaped gong emits a deep, rich sound when struck with a mallet. The larger the gong, the deeper its sound. First used in Asia for orchestras and religious ceremonies, gongs are often used in modern bands and orchestras for dramatic effect. The mallet used to strike the gong is made of rubber or wood covered with felt or wool.

Catch the Beat

Rhythmic sounds from a gong or other percussion instrument can start hands clapping, feet tapping, and bodies moving in time to the music. Some percussion instruments are not struck with a mallet but are scraped, shaken, or slapped together, like bells, cymbals, tambourines, and castanets. These instruments are frequently used to emphasize the rhythm of a dance. Listen to some music and try to identify the percussion instruments you hear.

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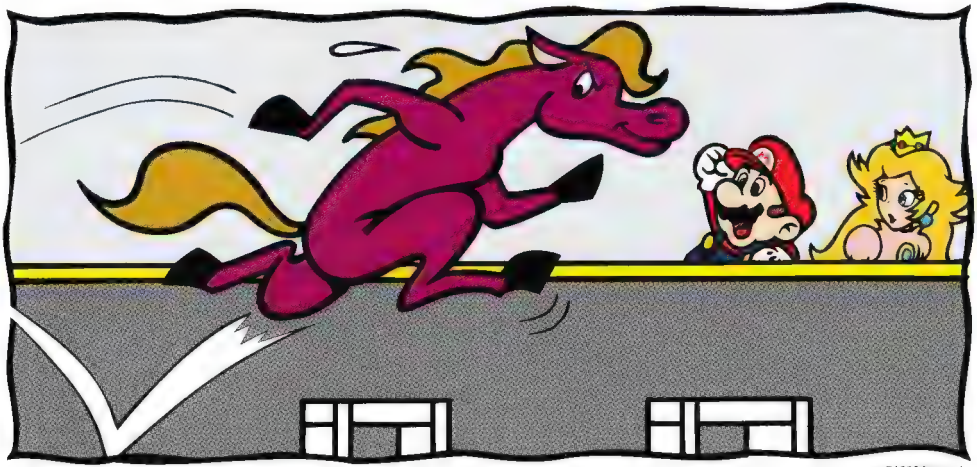
What is “show jumping” at a horse show?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A contest of obstacle jumping
2. A test of schooling
3. A kind of riding called “cabriole”



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"Show Jumping"

"Show jumping," a contest in which a horse and rider jump over obstacles, was made a part of the Olympic Games in 1912. It requires harmony between rider and horse.

1 "Show jumping" is a contest of obstacle jumping.

Photo © Hurlin, Explorer

As a horse jumps over an obstacle, it tucks up its back legs to avoid touching the bar and scoring a fault.

In a "show jumping" event, the contestants ride across a specially designed course with obstacles the horses must leap over. The course may include high jumps, wide jumps over water, and two or more obstacles set close together. The setup varies depending on the level of competition.

Who's at Fault

If the horse knocks down an obstacle or refuses to jump, it is marked against the rider and horse. This is called a fault. In this event, the horse-and-rider team with the fewest faults wins. Some show jumps are timed, and in the event of a tie for fewest faults, the best (shortest) time wins. Special competitions end with a high-jump jumpoff, in which the obstacles are raised little by little to 7 feet (2.1 m) or more, until no contestant can leap over them!

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When did figure skating become part of the Olympic Games?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

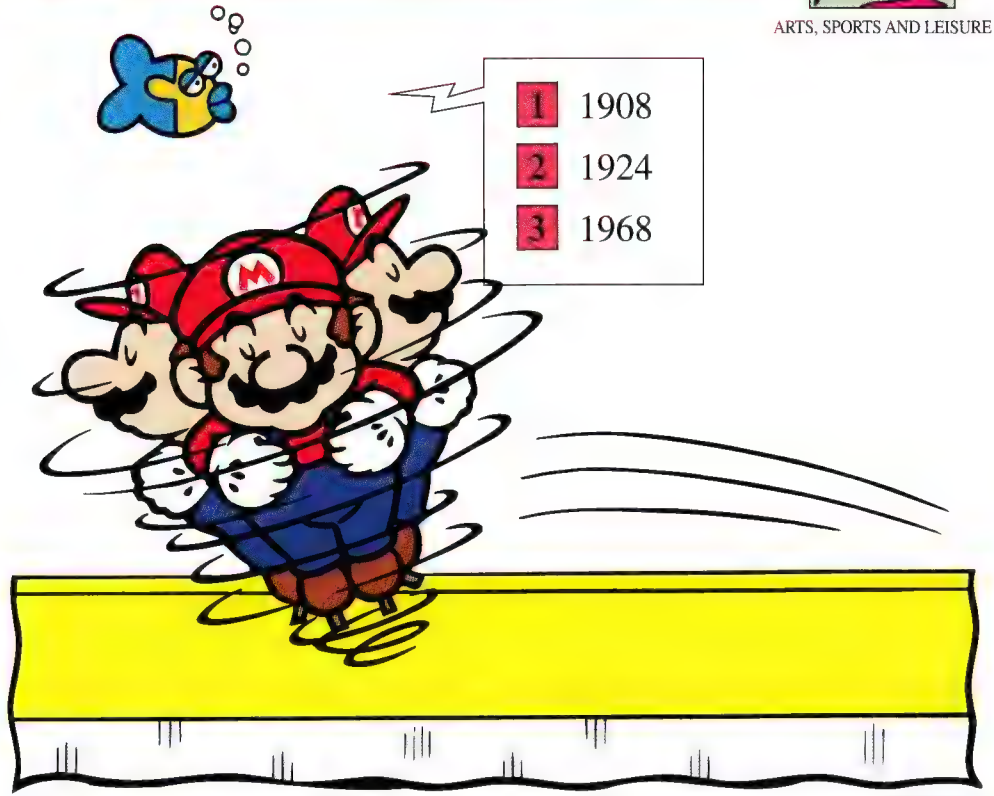

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Figure Skating

Figure skating became a part of the Olympic Games in 1908. In 1924 the athletic events were divided into two separate Olympics: the Winter Games and the Summer Games.

1 Figure skating became an Olympic sport in 1908.

Photo © C. Max / Sipa Press

Russian pairs have long dominated the Winter Olympics and skated off with Olympic gold.

By far, one of the most popular events in the Winter Olympic Games is figure skating. Athletes from around the world compete individually or in pairs for the Olympic gold medal.

Artistry and Athleticism

Figure skaters compete in various categories: men's singles, ladies' singles, pairs, and ice dancing. All are judged by a panel of international experts and graded from 0 to a perfect 6. They must perform required moves, such as the double and triple combination jumps, spins, and footwork required in singles, and the double-axel throw and death spiral required in pairs. The competition also involves free skating, a program in which skaters strive to show their artistic as well as technical abilities and to outshine their competitors.

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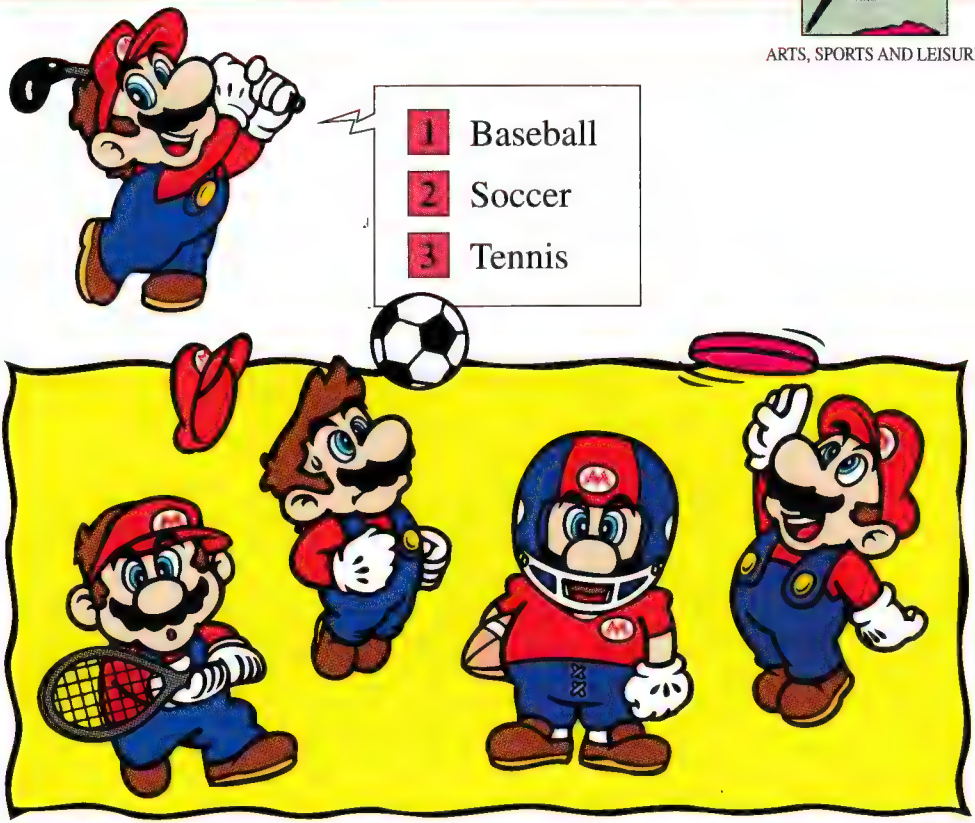
Which is the world's most popular sport?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE



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Soccer

Millions of people in more than 140 countries play soccer—the world's most popular sport. It's the national sport of most European and Latin American nations.

2 Soccer is the world's most popular sport.

Photo © Tony Stone Worldwide

Soccer is played worldwide by young and old alike. Spectators enjoy the fast pace of professional soccer.

Soccer, as it is played today, was developed in England in the 1800s. Interest in the sport quickly spread to other countries, but until the mid 1900s it wasn't popular in the U.S. Today, soccer is one of the fastest-growing sports in America.

Play Ball!

The rules are simple. Two teams of 11 players each try to get a ball into the opponent's goal. The team that scores the most goals wins. Players must kick the ball or hit it with their heads or bodies—only goalkeepers can touch the ball with their hands.

Go for Gold

The U. S. Soccer Federation governs seven teams that compete worldwide. The U.S. National Team competes in the Olympic Games and the World Cup, the most famous international soccer event.

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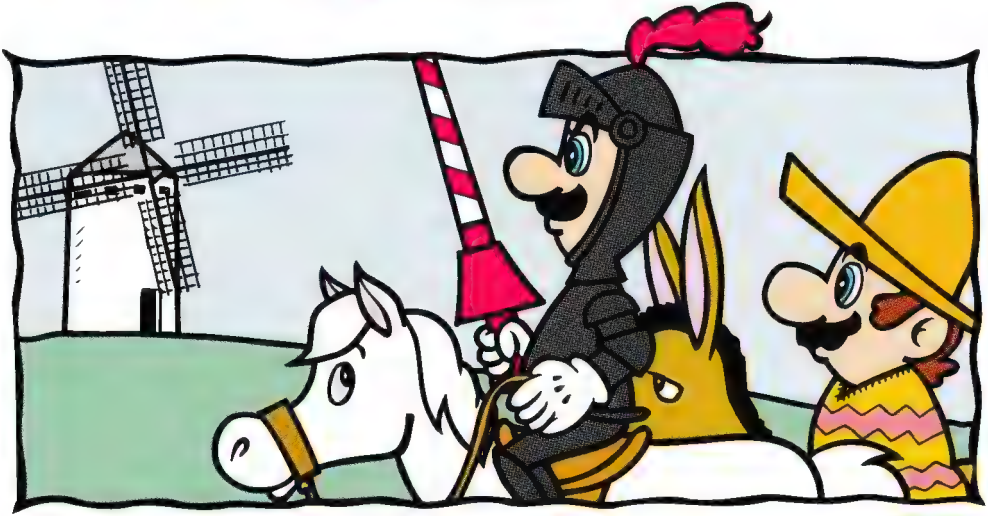
Who wrote Don Quixote?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Arthur Conan Doyle
2. Hans Christian Andersen
3. Miguel de Cervantes



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Don Quixote

The first part of Cervantes' book Don Quixote was published in 1605. Some incidents in this story about a tall, scrawny knight were based on true incidents in the life of the author.

3 Don Quixote was written by Miguel de Cervantes.

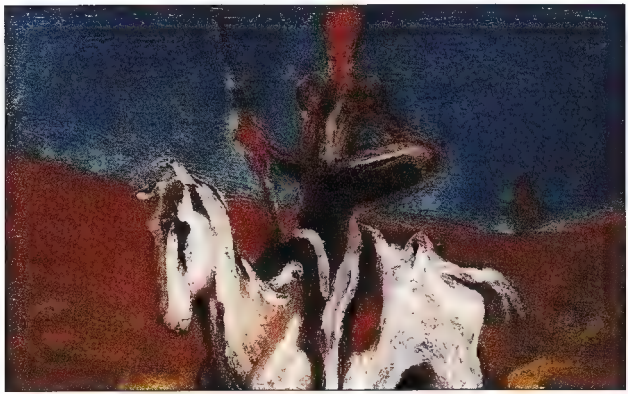

Photo © P. Tetrel Explorer

Great artists such as El Greco and Picasso were inspired to paint the scrawny, imaginary knight, Don Quixote.

The character of Don Quixote was a middle-aged Spanish gentleman who imagined himself a knight out to battle injustice. Mounted on his horse Rosinante, he was followed by his small squire, Sancho Panza, astride a donkey. Together, Don Quixote and his sidekick traveled Spain seeking adventures.

The Great Defender

Don Quixote helped a young shepherd whipped by his master and freed people the king had locked in jail. He also attacked windmills he thought were giants and flocks of sheep he mistook for soldiers. Then he was captured and forced to live as if he really were the man he thought he was. Cervantes himself was captured by pirates and kept as a slave for five years. He attempted escape several times before his family ransomed him.

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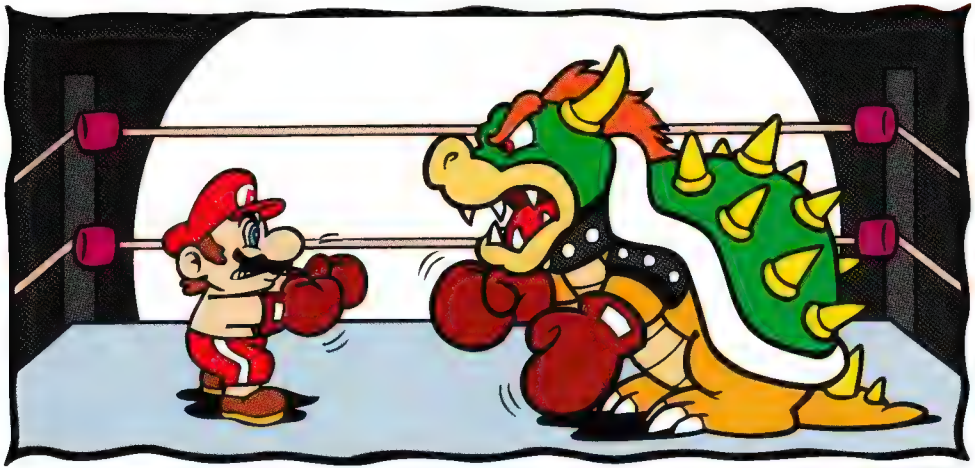
What is each 2- to 3-minute segment of a boxing match called?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. An inning
2. A round
3. A set



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Boxing

Boxing began as a brutal game in which a boxer's hands were encased in iron-studded guards. In the early 1700s, opponents fought with bare knuckles. Then, in 1743, the first boxing gloves were designed and rules of fair play established.

2 **Each 2- to 3-minute segment of a boxing match is called a round.**

Photo © M. Monsnard / Explorer

Boxers compete in various weight classes, from flyweights under 112 pounds (50 kg) to heavyweights of 175 pounds (81 kg) or more.

Boxers have their hands bandaged, then covered with heavily padded leather gloves. The two opponents fight in a square roped-off area called the ring. Successful boxers must be skillful, strong, quick, courageous, and determined.

The Match

A boxing match is fought in a maximum of 15 rounds. (In the 1980s, most professional fights were reduced from 15 to 12 rounds in hopes of reducing injuries to the fighters.) Amateur boxers have 2-3 minute rounds; professionals have 3-minute rounds. At the end of a round, the bell rings and boxers have a 1-minute rest period. A boxer wins the match either by knocking out his opponent or earning the most points from the panel of judges who score each round of the fight.

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When was Disney's Mickey Mouse created?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. 1900
2. 1928
3. 1948

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Walt Disney

Filmmaker Walt Disney (1901-66), a pioneer of animation, became world-famous for cartoon characters, like Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck.

2 Walt Disney created Mickey Mouse in 1928.

Photo © J. P. Porcher / Explorer

Mickey Mouse greets guests in a theme park restaurant.

After studying art in Chicago, Disney moved to California and in 1928, he created Mickey Mouse, his most famous character. Mickey's first color film was made in 1934.

Walt Disney Studios

Walt Disney Studios has won more than 50 Academy Awards for cartoons, documentaries, live action films, and music. In 1937, Walt Disney made his first feature-length cartoon, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.* Other classic Disney films include *Bambi, Peter Pan, Dumbo, Pinocchio* and *Cinderella.* Disney's first live-action film, *Treasure Island,* came out in 1950. Later, *Mary Poppins* combined cartoons and people. In 1955, he opened Disneyland theme park in California. Even after Walt Disney's death, his work has been carried on. In 1971, Walt Disney World opened in Florida, and films like *The Little Mermaid, The Lion King,* and *Pocohantas* are still being made by Walt Disney Studios today.

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When were the first teddy bears made?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1 In the 1900s

2 In the 1700s

3 In the 1500s

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Teddy Bears

Stuffed toy bears became knows as "teddy bears" in honor of Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt, the 26th President of the United States. He held that office from 1901-1909.

1 Teddy bears were first made in the early 1900s.

Photo © J. Delaborde / Explorer

Teddy bears, favorite toys for kids, have been the inspiration for many stories. Two classic favorites are Winnie-the-Pooh and Paddington.

President Teddy Roosevelt was well-known for his love of hunting and outdoor sports. On a hunting trip in 1902, Teddy was said to have saved the life of a baby bear. A newspaper cartoonist heard the tale and drew a cartoon depicting the president and the bear "that Teddy saved." It didn't take long before everyone in the country knew the tale of the president and the little bear cub.

Cuddly Toys

The story inspired a toy manufacturer to make plush bears and call them "Teddy bears." They were an immediate success. Today, people all over the world refer to soft, cuddly stuffed toy bears as "teddies."

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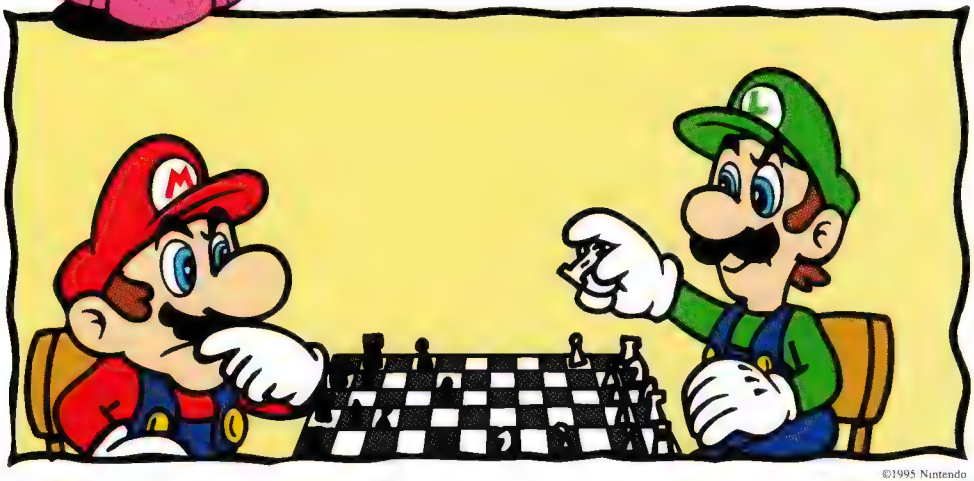
What is the object in a game of chess?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. To capture the most pieces
2. To capture the opponent's queen
3. To capture the opponent's king



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Chess

Chess, a game that originated in the Far East, requires skill and planning. A player tries to capture his or her opponent's king while protecting his or her own.

3 **The object of a chess game is to capture your opponent's king.**

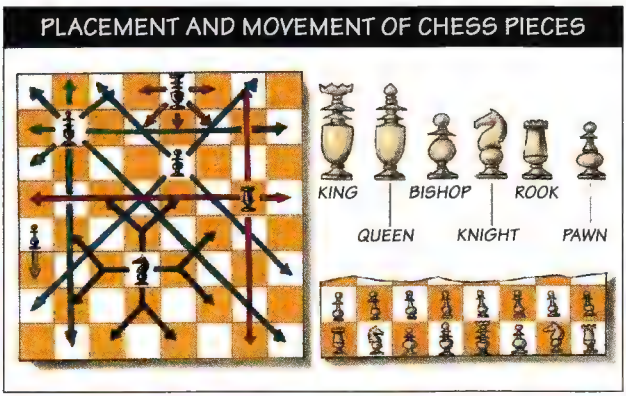

Illustration © Y Tabarés

Each chess piece begins the game in a particular position and moves in a prescribed manner.

The game of chess is like a military battle in which the object is to capture the opponent's king. It is played by two players on a board of 64 squares.

The Game

Each player has a set of 16 pieces or men: 2 rooks, 2 knights, 2 bishops, 1 queen, 1 king, and 8 identical men called pawns. Each piece may move in a particular direction in order to advance across the board or to capture an opponent's piece.

No Escape

A player tries to put his or her opponent's king in "check" (danger that can be escaped). The game ends when one king is placed in "checkmate," or danger that can't be escaped. While the object of the game is simple, the play is quite challenging. A player must plan his or her strategy of attack while anticipating his or her opponent's moves and defending against them.

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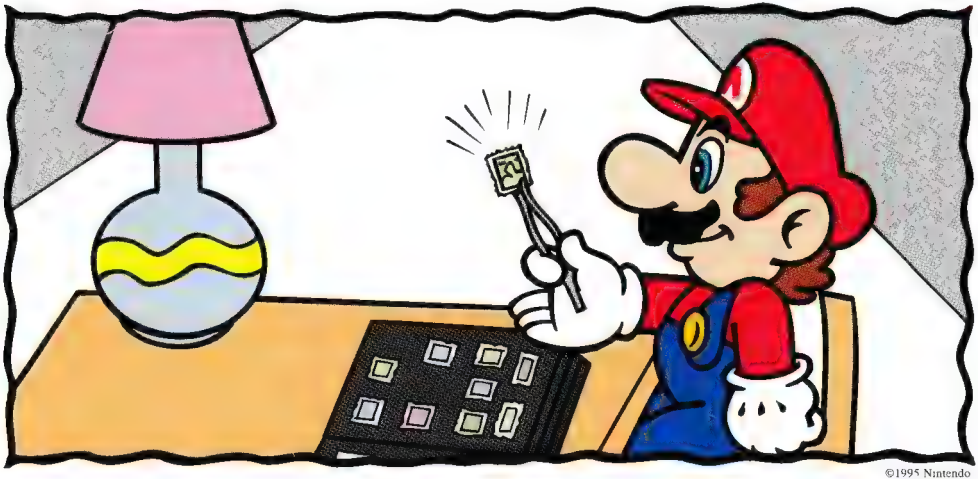
Which is a stamp collector?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A philatelist
2. A numismatic
3. A kleptomaniac



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Stamp Collecting

The first prepaid postage stamps were issued in England in 1840. The first catalog offering stamps to collectors or philatelists was published in 1864.

1 **A stamp collector is known as a philatelist.**

© Cathy McIlroan / Tony Stone Images, Inc.

Stamp collecting is a hobby enjoyed by people of all ages.

Stamp collecting is one of the world's most popular hobbies. Often called the "hobby of kings and the king of hobbies," stamp collecting has been enjoyed by such famous people as King George V of England and President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Collector's Choice

Every philatelist has a specialty. Some collect only stamps with birds on them or only stamps from a certain country. Others collect commemorative stamps or first day covers—stamps that are canceled on the first day they are issued. Still other collectors look for rare stamps, such as those printed in small quantities. For example, a rare 1856 one-penny stamp from British Guyana sold for $935,000 in 1980. Other rare stamps are those with errors—in 1918, one hundred U.S. 24-cent air mail stamps were printed with a picture of a plane upside down!

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What is prestidigitation?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A medical treatment
2. Magic
3. Musical ability

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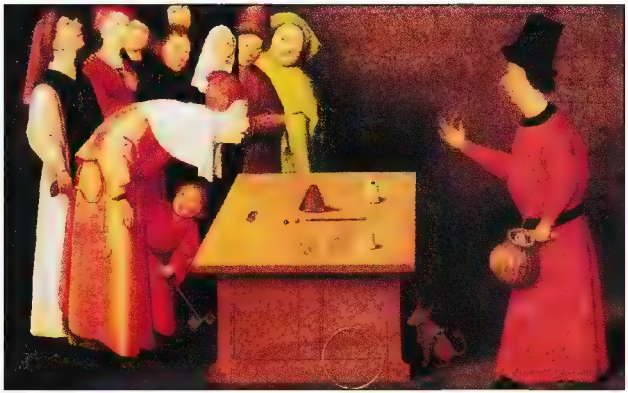
Magic

Within the word prestidigitation is the small word, digit, meaning finger. This form of magic requires skillful fingers. As magicians say, "The hand is quicker than the eye!"

2 Prestidigitation is another word for magic.



© Giraudon

This painting by Jerome Bosch shows the ball-and-cups trick.

The oldest known performance of prestidigitation or sleight-of-hand took place in ancient Egypt. The same trick has survived for centuries and is still performed today. The magician places a small ball under one of three cups, then moves the cups around. An audience member is asked to predict under which cup the ball will be found.

Hocus Pocus

There's a logical explanation for everything a magician does. He or she creates illusions, making you think you see things in a certain way, but your mind and eyes are deceiving you. Illusionists use music, smoke, capes or scarves, and rapid movement to distract you—and false-bottom trunks and other gimmicks to baffle you. Watch the object or the magician's hands, and you may be able to figure out how each trick is done.

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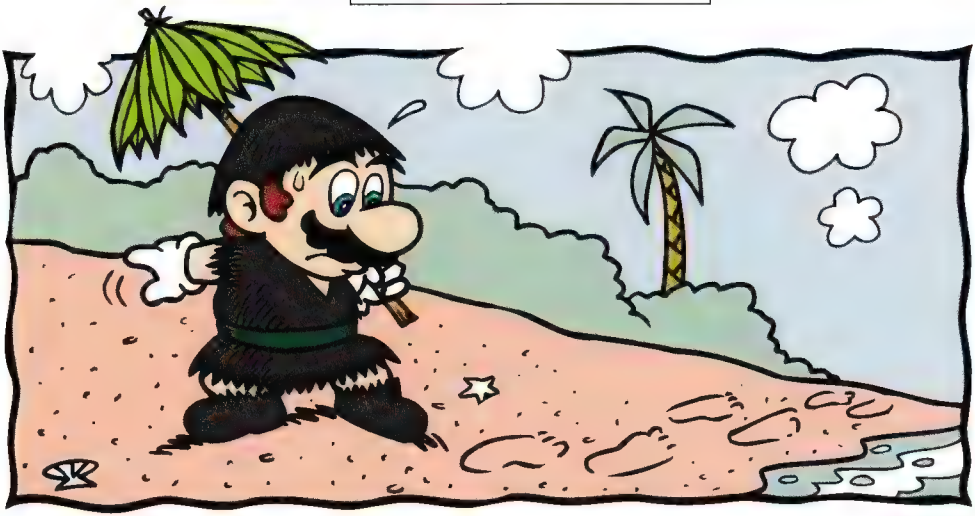
Who wrote *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Daniel Defoe
2. A.A. Milne
3. Dr. Seuss



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Robinson Crusoe

Daniel Defoe based *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* partly on the true story of Scottish seaman, Alexander Selkirk. After a quarrel with his captain, Selkirk was left on a desert island, where he lived for five years before being rescued.

1 In 1719, Daniel Defoe wrote *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

© Mary Evans Picture / Explorer

Robinson Crusoe was relatively happy with his animals on the island, but was lonely for the companionship of another human. Imagine his joy when Friday came along.

In Defoe's book, Crusoe is a British planter living in Brazil. While sailing to Africa, his ship is wrecked in the Caribbean.

A Lonely Life

The only survivor, Crusoe finds himself stranded on a desert island. He lives there alone for 26 years, filling his time with building a home, farming the land, and cooking.

Faithful Friday

One day, Crusoe rescues a man from some cannibals, who have landed on the island. Crusoe names the man after the day on which he was rescued—Friday. Friday becomes Crusoe's faithful friend and helper. Later, after Crusoe spent a total of 28 years on the island, both he and Friday board a ship bound for England.

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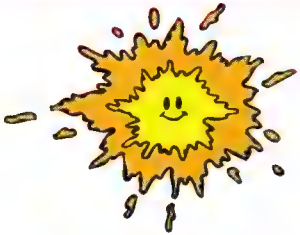
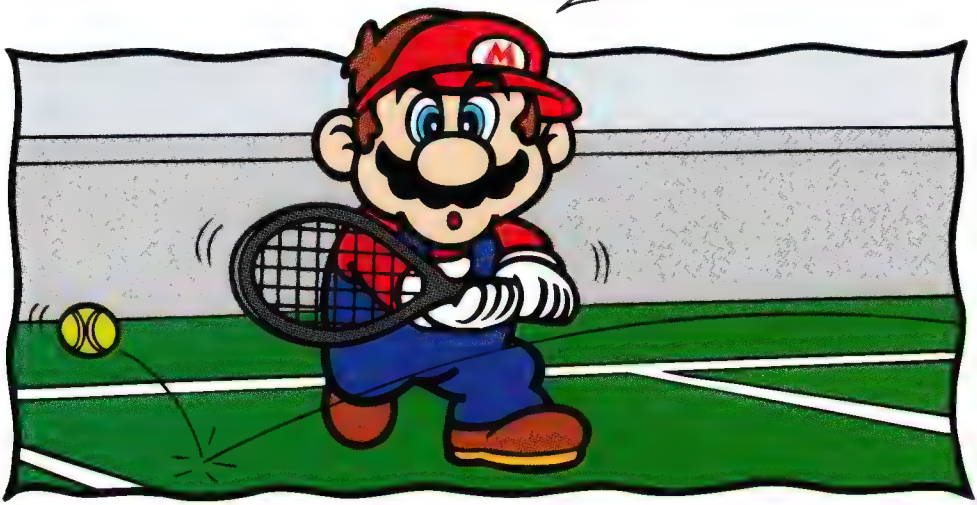
How many games of tennis are in a set?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE



1. Six or more
2. Three
3. Five



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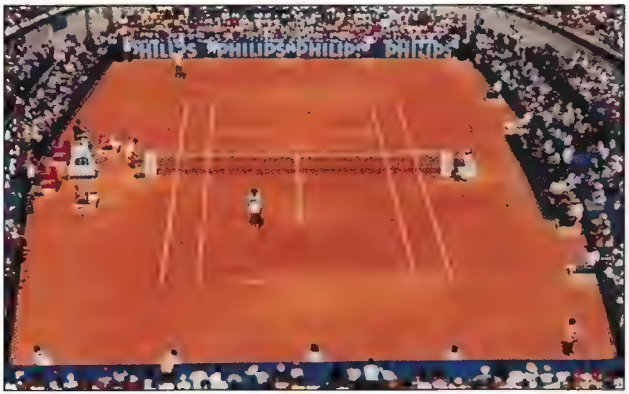
Tennis

Tennis is scored in points, games, and sets. In order to win a set, a player must win six games and lead by at least two games.

1 **A set of tennis consists of at least six games, and perhaps more.**



© P.Maille / Explorer

In most competitions, the player to win two sets wins the match; in some, the first to win three sets takes the match.

In tennis, opposing players—two for singles or four for doubles—use rackets to hit a ball back and forth across a net. They play on a flat surface, or court, of clay, grass, or concrete. Players score points when their opponents fail to return the ball or make an error. To win a game, a player must score at least four points and lead by at least two points.

The Grand Slam

Modern tennis began in England in 1873. The Davis Cup, the first organized international tennis competition, began in 1900. In Davis Cup matches, players are grouped in teams representing their countries. Most other times, tennis players compete for personal success. The four major pro tournaments are Wimbledon, the French Open, the U.S. Open, and the Australian Open. They're called the Grand Slam of tennis. Many players have tried, but very few have won all four in the same year.

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Who invented skiing?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1 Eskimos

2 Lapps

3 Austrians

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Skiing

Gliding over snow on wooden runners started in Lapland about 5,000 years ago. Begun as a simple form of transportation for the Lapps, skiing became a sport in the 1800s.

2 **Lapps, the native people of Lapland, invented skiing about 5,000 years ago.**

© Martin / Sipa Press

Downhill skiers may travel as fast as 81-99 miles (130-160 km) per hour.

Lapland is a large region extending over northern parts of Norway, Sweden, and Finland, all above the Arctic Circle. Lapps tend herds of reindeer across the cold snow and ice.

Practical Purposes

Lapps fastened wooden boards to their shoes so they could slide across the snow. Other Scandinavians tried skis too, but until the 19th century, they were used for practical purposes only—hunting, delivering mail, military ski patrols, or daily transportation. This type of skiing, over relatively flat ground, is called cross-country or Nordic skiing. Skiing down steep mountainsides is called downhill or Alpine skiing. Both types of skiing are included in the Winter Olympic Games, along with other ski events such as ski jumping and freestyle skiing.

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What is a spelunker?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Someone with a sneezing disorder
2. A high diver
3. A cave explorer

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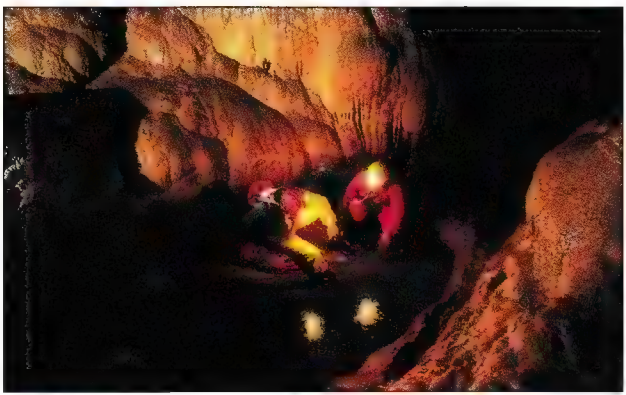
Spelunking

Spelunking requires some of the same skills and equipment as mountain climbing. Like mountain climbers, spelunkers explore Earth's rugged, uncharted territory. Why are they called spelunkers? Spelunca is the Latin word for cave.

3 **A spelunker is a cave explorer.**



© J. Damase / Explorer

While exploring a subterranean region, spelunkers might find a previously unknown water source or discover unusual plants and animals.

When exploring caves, spelunkers need a lot of equipment, including ladders, ropes, helmets, radios, flashlights, hand winches for steep vertical slopes, rowboats, diving suits, life jackets, tents, food, first aid supplies, and cameras. Why so much? Once underground, cave hunters may find they have to climb mini mountains and travel on, in, or across underground rivers.

Life Below

Spelunking offers opportunities for students interested in many different areas of science. Studying rock formations, underground water, plants and animals, fossils, gases, and survival techniques, spelunkers can use geology, mineralogy, hydrology, biology, zoology, physics, chemistry, paleontology, archaeology, and medicine!

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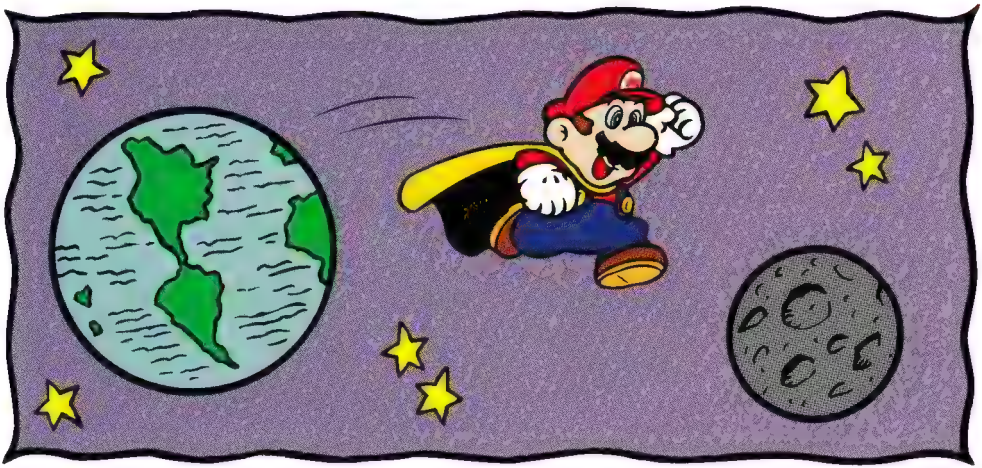
Who wrote *From the Earth to the Moon?*

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Stephen King
2. Jules Verne
3. Buzz Aldrin



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Jules Verne

Jules Verne's books often blended scientific facts with imaginary plots. He wrote his first novel, *Five Weeks in a Balloon*, in 1863 and *From the Earth to the Moon* in 1865.

2 Jules Verne, the father of modern science fiction wrote *From the Earth to the Moon.*

© D. R.

An illustration from Verne's *Around the World in 80 Days.*

When Jules Verne was growing up in France in the 1800s, he dreamed of being a sailor. He never realized his dream, but his imagination took him on fabulous journeys and allowed him to "see" inventions unknown at that time.

Future Peek

Verne foresaw the use of modern airplanes, submarines, rockets, helicopters, the bathyscaph, assault tanks, satellites, guided missiles, and television. And he correctly predicted how each would be used! As he once said, "All that a man is capable of imagining, other men will be capable of achieving." His most famous story was *Around the World in 80 Days* (1872), tale of a remarkable balloon ride. His other works include: *A Journey to the Center of the Earth* (1864), *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* (1870), and *Around the Moon* (1870).

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What are riders in thoroughbred horse races called?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Jockeys
2. Mushers
3. Spelunkers

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Jockeys

Jockeys must control their horses, moving in and around other horses on the track. So jockeys must be men or women who like horses, and whom horses like.

1 **Jockeys are the riders in horse races.**

© Rex / Sipa Press

Although the average race lasts less than 2 minutes, both horse and jockey have quite a workout.

Every horse in a race is required to carry the same weight. So before the race, each jockey is weighed with his or her saddle. Sometimes lead weights are added to the saddle to equalize the weight among the jockeys. After the race, jockey and saddle are weighed again to insure the race was fair. A jockey's colorful racing clothes are called silks. The colors of the silks represent the farm of the horse's owner.

Famous Jockeys

Eddie Arcaro, Bill Hartack, and Willie Shoemaker were three of the best jockeys in U.S. racing. Arcaro and Hartack each rode five Kentucky Derby winners and Shoemaker rode 8,000 winners in his career. In 1969, Diane Crump became the first woman jockey to race on a major U.S. track. Other female jockeys now compete regularly.

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To which musical instrument family does the clarinet belong?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Brass
2. Woodwind
3. Percussion

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Clarinet

In 1700, Johann Christoph Denner of Germany invented a new woodwind, a single reed instrument that gave forth deep low tones, called the clarinet. By the mid-1700s it had become an important part of bands and orchestras.

2 The clarinet is a member of the woodwind family.

© Sunshine / Sipa Press

The clarinet, with its deep rich sound, is an important part of a jazz band.

Sounds from woodwinds are produced in one of two ways. With some instruments, like the flute and piccolo, you blow air across or into a specially shaped mouthpiece. With others, like the clarinet and saxophone, you blow into a mouthpiece so a single or double flat cane reed inside the mouthpiece vibrates.

The Licorice Stick

Because of its appearance, the clarinet is often called a licorice stick. It has a mouthpiece at one end of its tube and a bell-shaped opening at the other. Some holes down the sides of the tube are open, others are covered by small metal levers or keys. When playing, a musician places his or her fingers on the holes and keys, blows into the mouthpiece, the reed vibrates, and out flows lush music.

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How fast does a parachute fall?

1. About 10 miles (16 km) per hour
2. About 20 miles (32 km) per hour
3. About 40 miles (64 km) per hour

©1995 Nintendo

Parachutes

Parachutes slow the fall of people or objects from planes or great heights. When a chute opens at an altitude of 2,500 feet (750 m), it takes about 3 minutes to reach the ground, traveling at a speed of about 20 miles (32 km) per hour.

2 A parachute moves at about 20 miles (32 km) per hour.

© Rey / Sipa Press

Suspension lines connect a skydiver's harness to the canopy. To pull left or right, the diver uses the steering lines (note diver's hands above).

Two forces act on any falling object: gravity and air resistance. Gravity pulls the object toward Earth while the air around the object resists its movement. Because gravity's pull is stronger than air resistance, the object eventually falls to earth, but resistance slows its fall.

Slowing Things Down

Parachutes work by creating more resistance against the force of gravity. A parachute's canopy catches the air, which pushes against the canopy material to inflate it, hold it up, and slow its descent. The larger a chute's surface, the more air resistance it meets, and the slower it falls. Today, most skydivers' parachutes are rectangular—11 by 22 feet (3.4 by 6.7 m). These sports parachutes let skydivers drift slowly to Earth.

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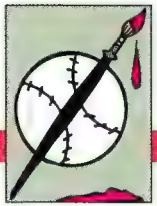
How many keys are on a piano?



ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. 66 keys
2. 77 keys
3. 88 keys

©1995 Nintendo

Piano

The piano is a percussion instrument—struck to produce sound. Musical notes are played by hitting any of the 88 black or white keys on the piano's keyboard.

3 A standard piano has 88 keys.

© D. Barba / Hoa-Qui

A standard piano has 36 black keys and 52 white keys. Like the piano's strings, the keys are arranged according to tone from left to right.

The piano's 88 keys move levers that lift padded hammers that, in turn, strike tightly stretched metal strings. The strings vibrate, producing musical tones. Piano strings vary from 6-80 inches (15-200 cm) in length. The longest, on the piano's left side, produce the lowest, or bass, notes. The shortest, on the right, produce the highest, or treble, notes.

Musical History

The ancient dulcimer, a flat box with wires across the top, was played by hitting the wires with a mallet. During the Middle Ages, the clavichord and harpsichord had keyboards. Then in 1709, Bartolommeo Cristofori of Italy invented a keyboard instrument with strings that were struck with hammers. It was the pianoforte (Italian for "soft loud"), the ancestor of the modern piano.

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In which sport would someone have a hammer lock on an opponent?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1 Wrestling

2 Boxing

3 Tennis

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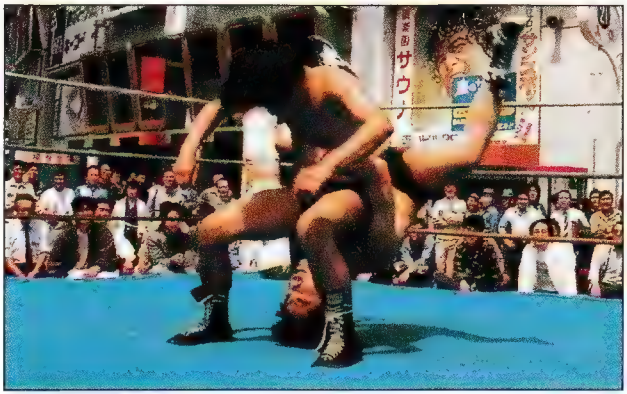
Wrestling

Wrestlers try to pin, or hold each other's shoulders to a floor mat. To control opponents, wrestlers use maneuvers or holds like hammer locks, in which an opponent's arm is pulled behind the back and twisted upward.

1 **A hammer lock is a move used in wrestling.**



© Frilet / Sipa Press

Two Greco-Roman wrestlers compete in the Summer Olympics. Wrestlers compete in different weight groups, from 105.5-286 pounds (48-129.4 kg).

French cave drawings, dating back about 20,000 years, show wrestlers in various poses. Wrestling was also part of the Olympic games in ancient Greece.

Kinds of Wrestling

There are 50 types of wrestling, each with its own rules. The two most popular kinds of wrestling are Freestyle and Greco-Roman. Freestyle, the ancient Greek form, allows wrestlers to use their legs to grasp or trip each other. Greco-Roman, developed after the Romans took control of Greece, doesn't allow wrestlers to attack an opponent's legs nor use their own to stop an opponent. Both are summer Olympic events. In Japanese sumo wrestling, the goal is not to pin an opponent, but to force him out of the boundary ring.

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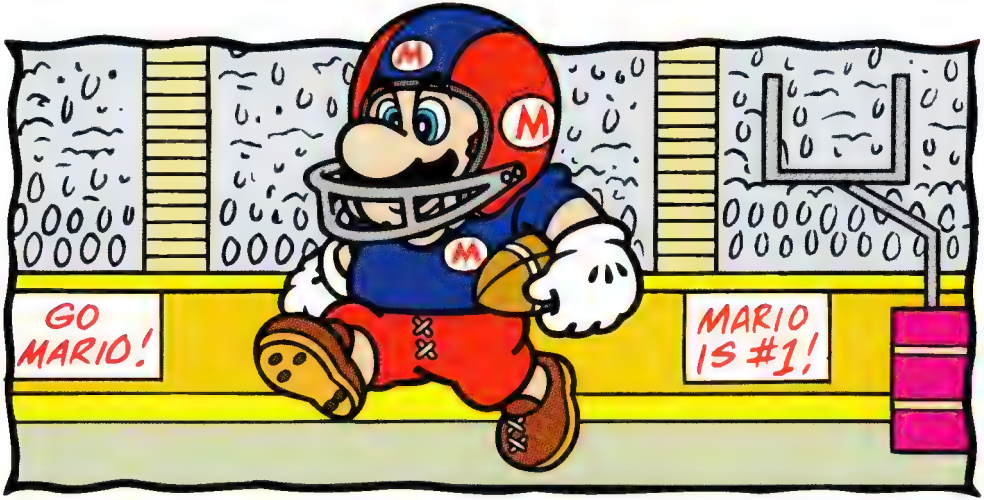
When was football invented?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. In the 1780s
2. In the 1850s
3. In the 1880s



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Football

Football, as we know it, was born at Yale University in Connecticut. There, in the 1880s, Walter Camp, the "father" of football, devised rules and tactics for the game.

3 **Modern football was invented in the 1880s, when the basic rules and tactics were determined.**

© Kid Fablet / Explorer

Team work is an important part of football.

The new college sport caught on, but players did not wear pads or helmets, and many were injured. Many people were upset by the game's violence, and in 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt met with delegates from college football teams. They agreed to ban some of the more dangerous plays.

The Game

Two teams of 11 players each, play on a football field. At each end of the field is a goal line. The object is for a team to run or pass an oval-shaped ball over the goal line, or kick the ball through the goal posts—upright poles at the line. A touchdown (running or passing the ball over) earns six points; a field goal (kicking the ball through) three. After a touchdown, a team earns an extra point by kicking the ball over the goal posts.

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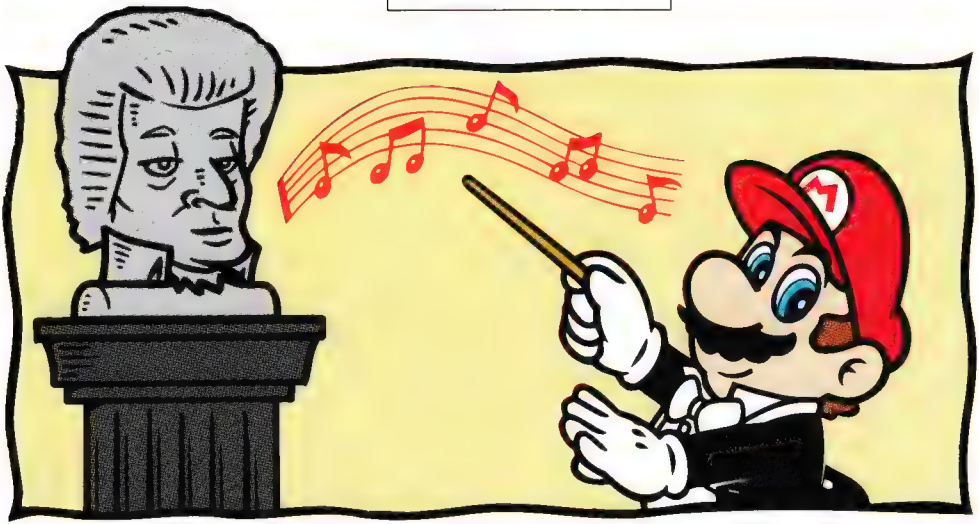
Where was Mozart born?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. In Italy
2. In Austria
3. In France



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Mozart

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was a Austrian composer. A musical genius, he wrote some of the world's greatest symphonies and operas.

2 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791) was born in Austria.

© Sipa Icono

Mozart composed symphonies, operas, and other forms of classical music that are still favorites with music lovers today.

At age four, Mozart played the harpsichord, violin, and organ so well he went on tour, playing the royal courts of Europe. The child prodigy shifted from just playing music to composing it for others to play. At age 15, Mozart became the concertmaster to the archbishop of Salzburg.

Magnificent Works

Mozart moved to Vienna, where he composed some of his most famous works, including music for the operas *The Marriage of Figaro* (1786) and *Don Giovanni* (1787). In 1787 Mozart became Court Composer to Joseph II, and in three months wrote three of his greatest symphonies. He wrote more than 600 compositions in all, including 52 symphonies, 30 piano concertos, 20 operas, and 27 pieces for string quartet. He became ill, worsened by exhaustion from the long hours he spent composing. He never recovered, and died at age 35.

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Which are maneuvers in rock climbing?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Boosting and swiveling
2. Belaying and rappelling
3. Cross-jabbing and locking

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Rock Climbing

Rock climbing began as a way to train for mountaineering expeditions—many maneuvers are the same for both sports. Climbers belay to stop a fall and rappel to descend quickly.

2 Belaying and rappelling are maneuvers used in rock climbing

© S.T.F. / Sunset

Rock climbers know that it takes concentration and carefully maintained equipment to make a safe climb.

To belay, the lead climber inserts rings or grips into cracks in the rock and secures the rope to them as the second climber releases the rope from a secure position. Then the second climber climbs, removing the rings from the rock so they can be used again. To rappel, a climber slides down the rope.

Climbing Categories

Rock climbing is no longer just a training exercise, it's a popular sport. There are three kinds of climbs: outcrop climbs, up to 100 feet (30 m); crag climbs, on cliffs 100-1,000 feet (30-300 m) up; and big wall climbs, the nearest thing to mountain climbing, without the added hazard of ice and snow. Some cities have walls and special gyms where kids and adults can test their climbing skills and compete with other climbers.

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Which are pieces of mountain climbing equipment?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Skivvies and fishers
2. Fulcrums and vaporizers
3. Crampons and karabiners

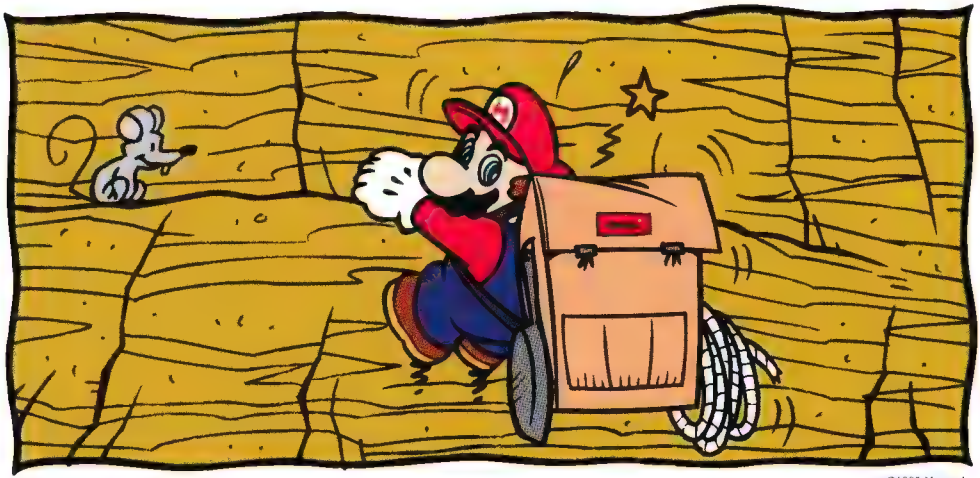

Illustration Gary Fields

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Mountain Climbing

When climbing on icy slopes, mountain climbers wear metal spikes called crampons on their boots. To secure ropes to grips or rings, climbers use snap links or karabiners. These are just two pieces of equipment needed for scaling a mountain.

3 **Crampons and karabiners are pieces of equipment used by mountain climbers.**

© S.T.F. / Sunset

Climbing on ice is easier with an ice-ax and crampons.

Mountain climbers tie ropes around their waists or to waist harnesses to protect them if they fall. When climbing in ice and snow, they use ice-axes to chop small holes for inserting grips which secure the ropes. Ice-axes are also used to grab onto an icy wall for stability. To descend by the quickest course, climbers often rappel, or slide down the climbing ropes.

Climbing Safety

Climbing mountains can be dangerous. Storms with high winds and icy temperatures may come up suddenly. Avalanches, rock slides, and altitude sickness pose threats. But if climbers dress for the climb, watch the weather, and allow time to adjust to a change in altitude, the climb can be safe.

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Which is a characteristic of Gothic architecture?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Pointed arches
2. Flying buttresses
3. Both

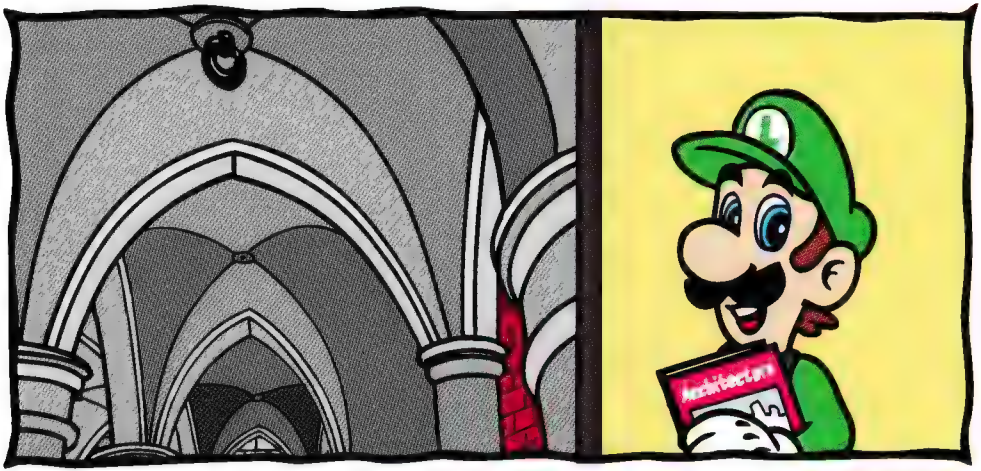

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Gothic Architecture

This building style is usually associated with the immense cathedrals in Europe. Developed in the 1100s, Gothic style made it possible to build huge buildings with large windows.

3 Gothic architecture employs both pointed arches and flying buttresses.

© Fievet / Sipa Icono

Gothic architecture was used widely in 12th-century France. On the left side of this cathedral are flying buttresses.

Cathedrals were built with high vaulted ceilings to symbolize the raising of one's soul to God. To support the height and weight of the ceiling, the cathedral's walls had to be strong and solid. Most early cathedrals had only small windows cut into the walls—larger windows would have weakened the walls. Inside, the ceiling was supported by thick stone columns.

Flying Buttresses

In Gothic style, architects transferred some of the ceiling's weight to supports built outside the walls. These added supports are called flying buttresses. Since flying buttresses took some strain off the cathedral walls, architects were able to cut larger holes for windows. Gothic cathedrals are known for their huge, elaborate stained glass windows, usually designed in a pointed arch shape to match the arches inside the building.

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What are the oldest American dolls?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Kachina dolls
2. Barbie dolls
3. Cabbage Patch Kids

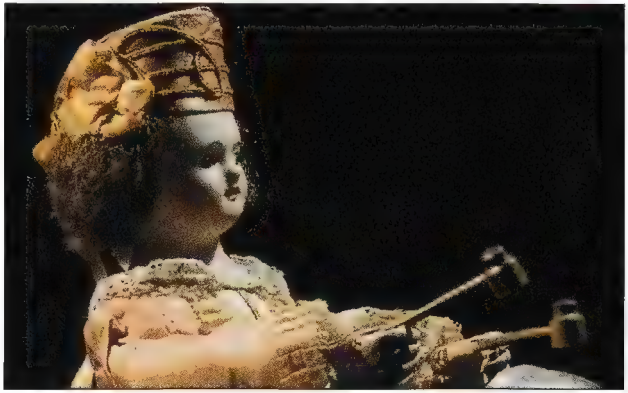
Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Dolls

Dolls have been around since ancient times. Many of the oldest dolls were not made for play. They were used in religious ceremonies.

1 **Kachina dolls, made by the Hopi Indians of the Southwest, are probably the oldest American dolls.**



© Cinello / Sipa Press

Over a hundred years ago, European dolls had china faces and hands. Their bodies were usually made from fabric. This doll's costume is probably real silk.

Hopi kachina dolls were carved from wood and painted in traditional Indian dress. They probably were made in the images of Indian gods and spirits. There is evidence that prehistoric people in all parts of the world made dolls as magic charms and religious symbols. Many of these dolls have been found in ancient tombs and burial grounds.

Dolls at Work

In the 18th century, dressmakers used dolls as sales tools. Instead of making full-sized sample gowns, a dressmaker would make miniature versions of her designs displayed on dolls. Customers could see what the dresses would look like—style and fabric—and the doll was easier to transport than a full-sized sample gown. Today, baby dolls are used in medical schools to teach students how to handle infants.

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Who wrote *The Little Prince*?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Antoine de Saint-Exupery
2. Niccolo Machiavelli
3. Pat Conroy

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Saint-Exupery

Antoine de Saint-Exupery (1900-1944) was a pioneer of civil aviation. His experience as a pilot inspired a number of books.

1 **Antoine de Saint-Exupery wrote the children's story called *The Little Prince*.**

© Taif / Sipa Icono

Antoine de Saint-Exupery was a French aviator and writer.

His most famous work is *The Little Prince* (1943) a children's story about a young boy who travels from planet to planet talking with the people and animals he meets along the way. It's a story about love, friendship and humanity in the modern world.

Aviator and Author

Saint-Exupery was one of the top pilots in the French air force. He also flew as a commercial pilot carrying mail between France, Africa, and South America. His book *Night Flight* (1931) is about his experiences on these trips. During World War II, Saint-Exupery flew reconnaissance missions, surveying and photographing the war zone for the French military. He wrote about these missions in *Flight to Arras* (1942). In 1944, while on one of these missions over the island of Corsica, Saint-Exupery's plane was lost and he was killed.

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Who was Johann Sebastian Bach?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A great musical composer
2. A great jazz musician
3. A great rap artist

Illustration Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Johann Sebastian Bach

One of the world's greatest composers, Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) was a devoted Christian whose religious beliefs ruled his works. He wrote hundreds of compositions but only 9 or 10 were published during his life.

1 Johann Sebastian Bach was a great 18th-century musical composer.

© D R

Johann Sebastian Bach was a virtuoso on the organ and harpsichord.

Bach used two musical techniques to perfection. One, called counterpoint, calls for the orchestra to play, or the singers to sing, two or more melodies at one time. The other, fugue, has different instruments of the orchestra repeating the same melody, but with small variations.

Bach's Background

Johann Sebastian Bach was born in Eisenach, Germany. His parents died before he was 10 years old. He went to live with his brother, who taught him to play the harpsichord. Bach studied music and was a church organist before he began composing music for religious services. Nearly blind at the end of his life, Bach continued to compose until his death in 1750.

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How many players are on a soccer team?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. 9 players
2. 10 players
3. 11 players

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Soccer

Soccer was first played in England during the 19th century. It's played by two teams of 11 players each who try to score by getting a ball into the net or goal.

3 There are 11 players on a soccer team.

© Sipa Press

Soccer is the national sport in most European and South American countries.

On each team, a goalkeeper, or goalie, stands directly in front of the goal and tries to prevent the opposing team from scoring. The goalie is the only member of a team allowed to handle the ball. The remaining players: defenders (fullbacks), midfielders (halfbacks), and forwards (strikers, attackers, wingers) move and control the ball with their feet, heads and bodies.

The Game

The game begins with a kickoff on the center line. The team in possession of the ball tries to advance the ball toward the goal by passing and dribbling (moving the ball on the ground with a combination of foot and body movements). Meanwhile, the defending team tries to block the ball's progress and gain possession of the ball. Points are scored when a player manages to get the ball into the opposing team's goal. A soccer game lasts 90 minutes, and the team with the most points at the end is the winner.

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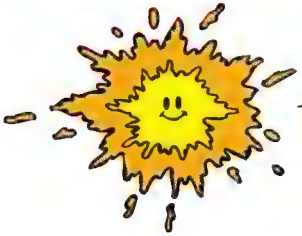
Which swimming stroke was first used in competition?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE



1. Backstroke
2. Breaststroke
3. Sidestroke

Illustration: Gary Fields

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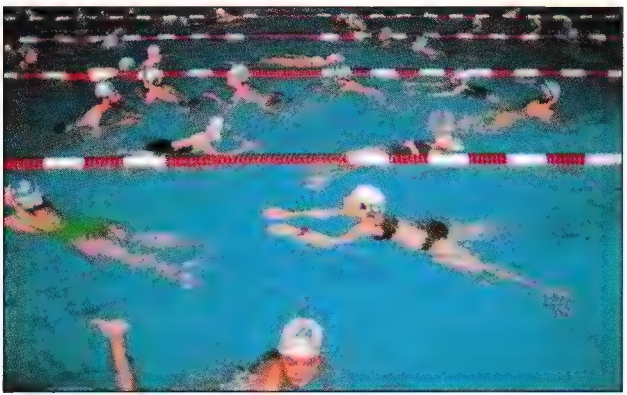
Swimming

Today, in competition people swim the breaststroke, butterfly, backstroke, and crawl. But at the first swim meet, in 1896, only the breaststroke was used.

2 The breaststroke was the first swimming stroke used in competition.



© G. Fumaud / Kid / Hoa-Qui

Swimming is a great exercise, utilizing every muscle in your body, and it's fun as well!

Swimming was a favorite exercise in ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome. In the Middle Ages its popularity decreased—people thought the plague and other diseases were spread by water.

Aquatic Advances

In the 1800s, swimming was again popular and organized swim meets were common, at which most people swam the breaststroke. Then the Australian crawl, a faster stroke, was developed. In the early 1900s, Johnny Weissmuller of the U.S., swimmer and soon-to-be movie Tarzan, changed the stroke slightly, calling it the front crawl. It became the world's fastest and most widely used stroke. He won five gold medals in the 1924 and 1928 Olympic Games and set more than 65 U.S. and world records. In 1972, America's Mark Spitz won seven gold medals in swimming, more than any athlete in one Olympics.

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How do you build a boat in a bottle?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Build it inside by using very long tweezers to hold and place each part.
2. Everything is assembled outside the bottle, then slipped in.

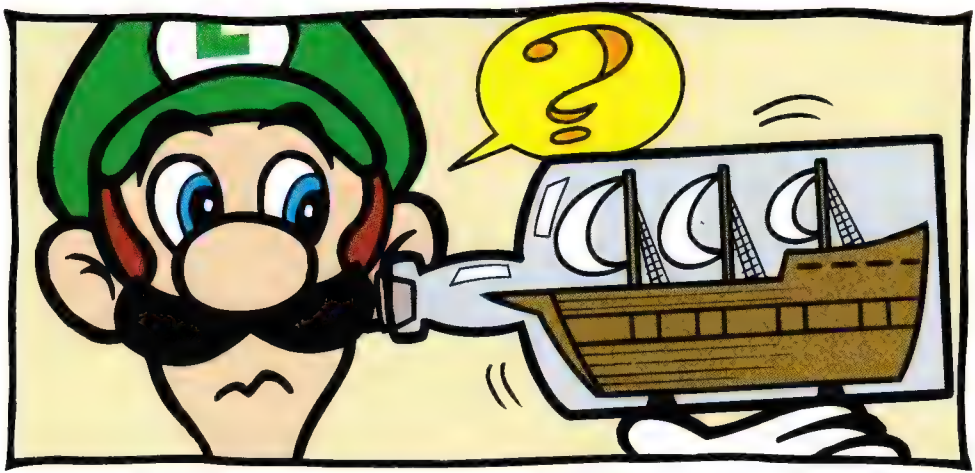

Illustration: Gary Fields

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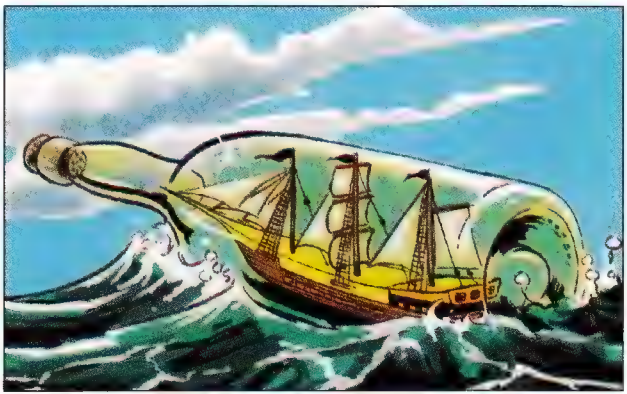
Boat in a Bottle

Building a boat in a bottle is a real art. The way to get a three-masted schooner inside a narrow-necked glass container was invented in the 19th century, by sailors trying to occupy their time on long trips.

2 To build a boat in a bottle, everything is assembled outside the bottle, then slipped inside.



© Y. Tabarés

The boat a sailor carved was often a model of the vessel on which he served.

Around 1890, the clear glass used for making expensive goblets became cheap enough for everyday use. And one day some sailors came up with the idea of sliding the model boats they made, during their off-duty hours, into clear glass bottles.

Fanning Out

After carving a hull that could slide into the mouth of the bottle, a sailor made the masts, the sails, and the rigging, using string that allowed the rigging to fold and unfold, somewhat like a folded paper fan. When the boat was completed, he laid the rigging on the deck of the boat and inserted the whole thing into the neck of the bottle. Then he pulled the strings to release and raise the masts inside the bottle. The whole technique demanded a lot of patience and manual skill.

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Who wrote *Little Red Riding Hood*?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

Illustration, Gary Fields

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Little Red Riding Hood

The story of *Little Red Riding Hood* appeared in a collection of tales in the 17th century. But like many folk and fairy tales, no one knows for sure who originally wrote it.

3 ***Little Red Riding Hood* appeared in several old collections of stories, but no one knows who originally wrote it.**

© Karen Yarosh

The story of the little girl in the red hooded cape has been a favorite for centuries.

Charles Perrault (1628-1703) was a French writer who is best known for a collection of fairy tales called Tales of Mother Goose. Perrault didn't write the stories, they were folk tales that had existed for centuries. Published under his son's name in 1697, the collection includes *The Sleeping Beauty, Little Red Riding Hood, Puss in Boots, Cinderella,* and *Tom Thumb.*

The Brothers Grimm

Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm were German scholars best known for their collections of German folk tales in 1807-1814. Familiar tales in the Grimms's collections include, *Hansel and Gretel, Rumpelstiltskin, Little Red Riding Hood, Snow-White, Sleeping Beauty, Cinderella,* and *Rapunzel.*

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Which is not part of a Christian church?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Vestry or sacristy
2. Nave
3. Fortran

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Church

The plan of a typical Christian church is in the shape of a cross. The entrance is at the foot of the cross and the nave, or long central aisle, extends the length of the cross to the area where the vestry or sacristy is located.

3 Fortran is a computer language, not part of a church.

© G. Kervella / Hoa-Qui

Christian churches were built in the shape of the Latin cross. The sanctuary was always placed toward the east in the direction of Jerusalem.

At first Christians had no churches. They were afraid they'd be persecuted if anyone knew they followed the faith of Jesus. So they met secretly in the catacombs, or burial places, beneath the city of Rome.

Roman Churches

In the 4th century, when Roman emperor Constantine the Great declared that Christianity was his faith, the first cross-shaped churches were built. The two arms of the cross were called the transept. The arched roof over the nave had stone vaults supported by large columns, called piers. At the end of the nave was the apse, a semicircular area that included the altar and a walkway behind it called the ambulatory. There, doors opened onto chapels and the sacristy, or vestry where vestments were kept.

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Who was Velázquez?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A Spanish painter
2. A Spanish bull fighter
3. A Spanish musician

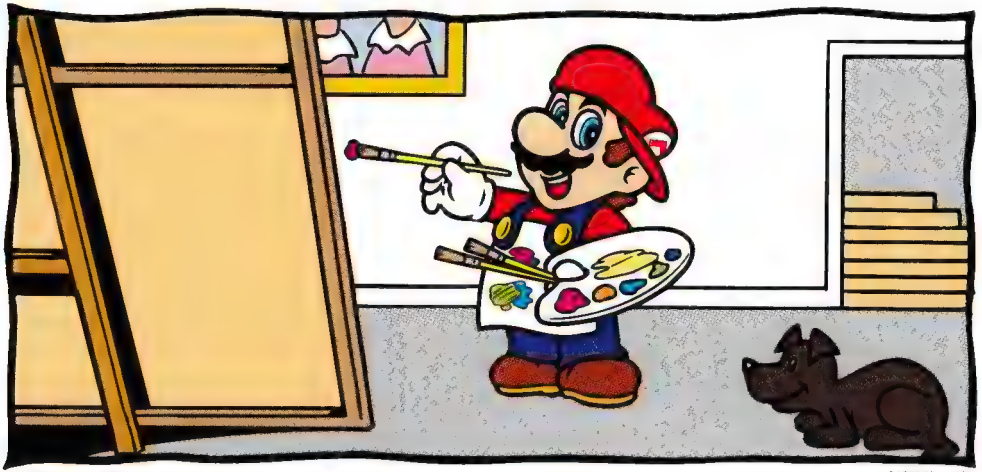

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Velázquez

Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez (1599-1660) is known as the greatest Spanish painter of his time. Many of his works are on display in the Prado, the art museum in Madrid, Spain's capital.

1 Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez was a famous Spanish painter.

© Sypa Press

Experts say there is no clear subject in Las Meninas by Velázquez, unless it is the art of painting itself.

Born in Seville, Spain, Velázquez studied with a painter of portraits and religious works. He perfected his own technique from the examples of other painters.

Velázquez at Court

In 1622, Velázquez moved to Madrid where the teenage king Philip became his friend and made him court painter. Velázquez was known for his skill at portraiture, and for his use of light and dark and unusual perspective. One of his most famous works is Las Meninas (the Maids of Honor) painted 1656-57. At the center of the painting is little Princess Margaret of Spain, surrounded by her maids-in-waiting and a favorite dog. But the background of the painting is as intriguing as the foreground. The king and queen are reflected in the mirror, other members of the court are in the shadows, and Velázquez himself stands before a large canvas.

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Who are Punch and Judy?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. X-Men cartoon characters
2. Panda bears
3. Puppet show characters

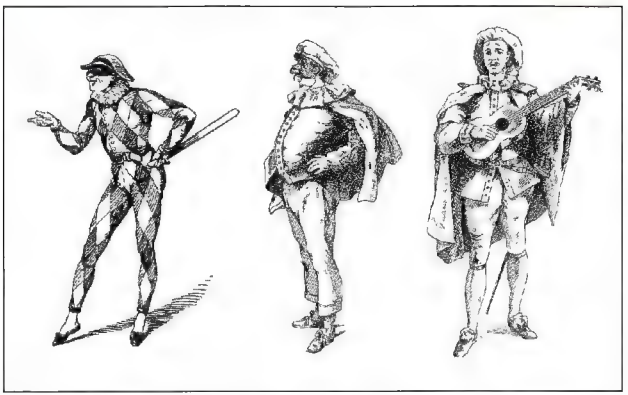
Illustration Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Punch and Judy

Punch, short for Punchinello, is a disagreeable character with a big hooked nose, a cone-shaped hat, and a hunched back. Judy is his wife.

3 Punch and Judy are traditional puppet show characters.



©D R

Famous authors and playwrights have been inspired by characters such as Harlequin, Punchinello, and Scaramouche.

Italian actors traveled through Europe in the 17th century with a marionette, a wooden figure controlled by strings, named Pulcinella. This character became very popular in France, where he was named Polichinelle, and in England where his name was shortened to "Punch." Eventually the Punch character in England was joined by Judy, his wife, to whom Punch was notoriously mean. By the year 1700 Punch and Judy were in almost every marionette show in England.

Street Theater

High costs caused most marionette theaters to close down during the 1790s. The string-controlled marionettes were then replaced with glove puppets and became a favorite form of street entertainment. Other characters were added to the hand puppet casts as well: Baby, Doc, Toby the Dog, Hector the horse, and a crocodile. The story lines were quite violent and disrespectful of authority figures but the audience loved the puppets and and their naughty antics.

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Who was Cyrano de Bergerac?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A musketeer
2. A writer
3. A rock star

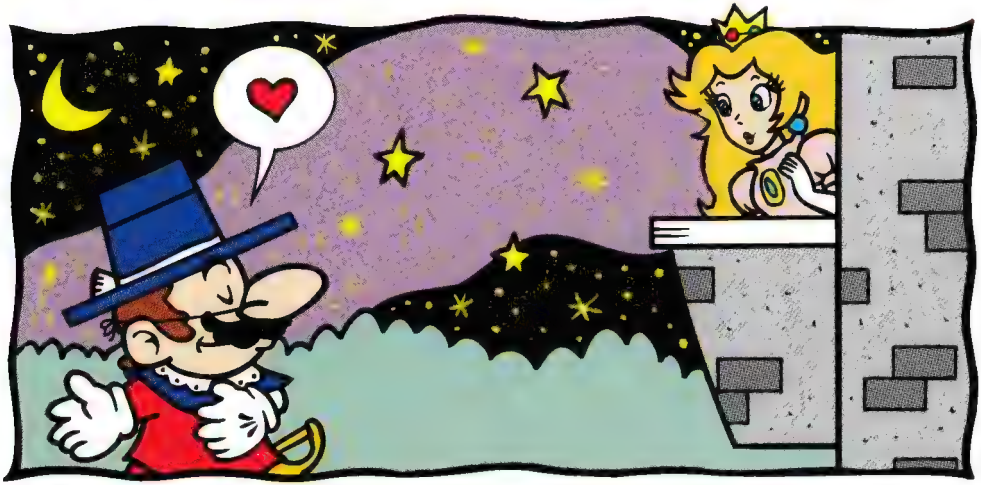

Illustration Gary Fields

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Cyrano de Bergerac

Cyrano de Bergerac (1619-1655) was a French writer who believed in defending freedom. Edmond Rostand, another French writer, wrote a play about Cyrano de Bergerac, which made his character famous around the world to this day.

2 Cyrano de Bergerac was a 17th century French writer.

© Ch Tall / Sipa Icono

Cyrano de Bergerac's character has inspired many plays and movies, the best known is *Cyrano de Bergerac* by Edmond Rostand.

Cyrano de Bergerac is known for his big nose and his ability to get himself out of ridiculous situations through his acts of bravery and generosity. Cyrano was born to a wealthy family and became a soldier at a young age. Because of a wound received during a battle, he left the army and settled in Paris.

A writer

Cyrano de Bergerac's writing communicates a strong defense of freedom. He wrote several plays in which he criticizes fanatics and ignorant people. Cyrano's style is enthusiastic, emotional, and ironic. In Rostand's play, Cyrano is portrayed as a romantic character—not handsome, but possessing a quick wit and a poet's soul.

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Who told the tales of *The Arabian Nights*?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Kermit the Frog
2. Scheherazade
3. Rapunzel

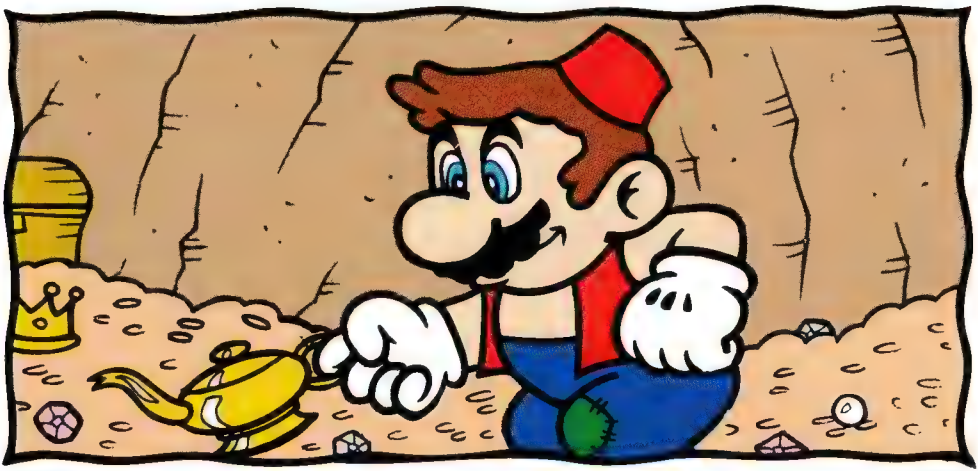

Illustration: Gary Fields

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The Arabian Nights

***The Arabian Nights*—also called *A Thousand and One Nights*—is a collection of Middle Eastern folktales. They were handed down orally for generations, and were first put on paper in the 15th century.**

2 Scheherazade was the beautiful woman who told the tales of *The Arabian Nights.*

© D.R

Above is an illustration from the tale of "Aladdin and the Magic Lamp."

In the early 1700s, Antoine Galland translated the tales into French. They were put into English in the 1880s by John Payne and Sir Richard Francis Burton.

The Storyteller

As the story goes, one day Sultan Shahriyar discovered that his wife is unfaithful. Full of rage, he has her killed and vows to marry a new woman each night and have her beheaded the next morning. On their wedding night, Scheherazade tells the Sultan a story. It is so entertaining that he lets her live another day to finish it. One story leads to another and another…this continues for 1,001 nights. By then the king has fallen in love and decides to keep Scheherazade as his life mate.

Famous Tales

Among the tales of *A Thousand and One Nights* are "Sinbad the Sailor," "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," and "Aladdin and the Magic Lamp."

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Who was Martha Graham?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1 A famous dancer and choreographer

2 A baker

3 An inventor

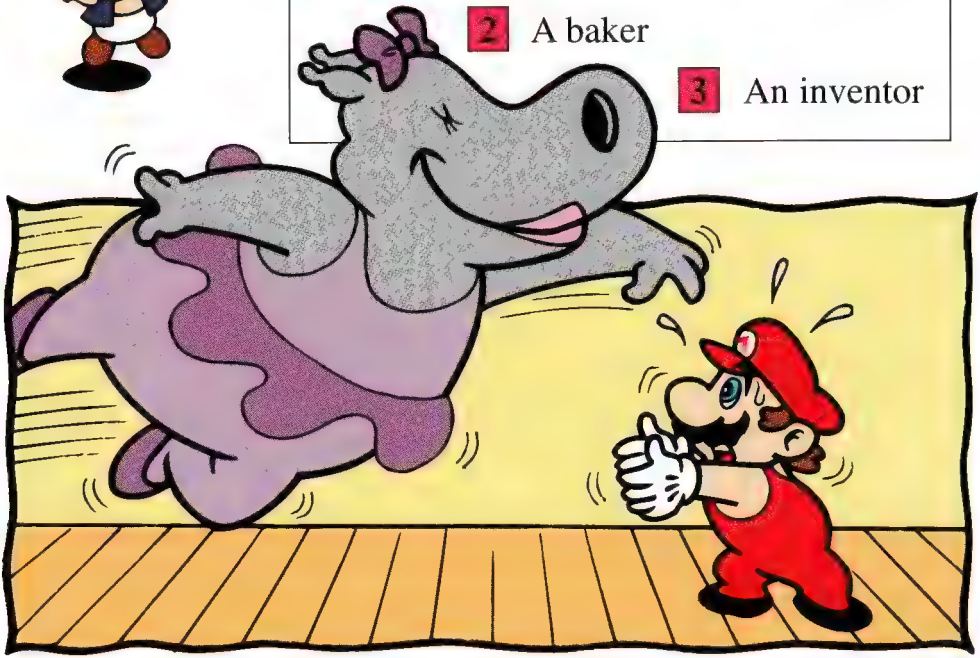

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Martha Graham

Martha Graham (1893-1991) was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and spent part of her childhood in the south before moving to Santa Barbara, California.

1 Martha Graham was a famous dancer and choreographer.

© UPI / Bettmann

Martha Graham's exploration of human movement made her a major figure in the development of modern dance.

In California, Martha became interested in the rhythm of the sea and Asian art, both of which were to become major influences in her later life.

As a teenager, she attended an innovative dance school, Denishawn, where she studied the world's dances including folk, classical, experimental, Asian, and American Indian. Martha remained at Denishawn for seven years, growing increasingly interested in the ways dancers can use their bodies to express ideas and feelings. When she left the school she began to experiment with new forms of dance.

Dance Pioneer

As a dancer, teacher, and choreographer, Martha Graham stressed unusual and sometimes weird movements. Several of the dance works she created had social or political themes. This style of dance became known as modern dance. It was strange and athletic, and very different from the classical ballet audiences were used to.

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Who invented cubism?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Pablo Picasso
2. Sylvester Stallone
3. Eli Whitney

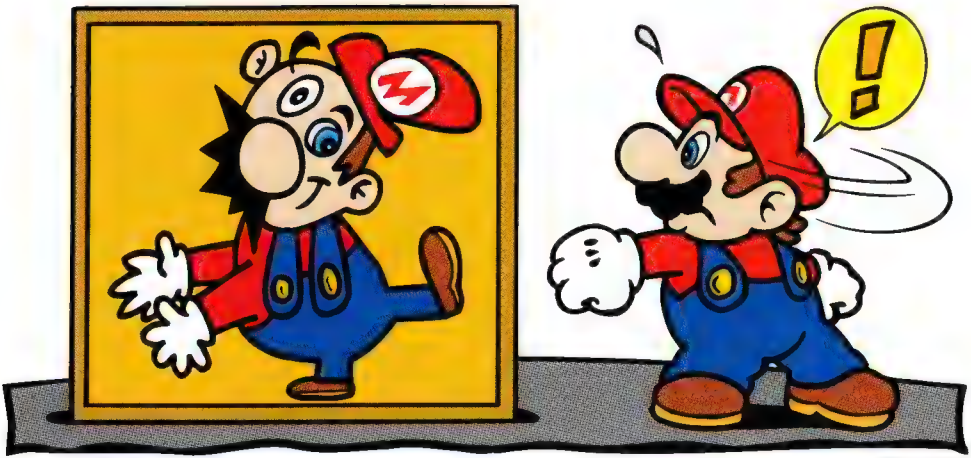

Illustration: Gary Fields

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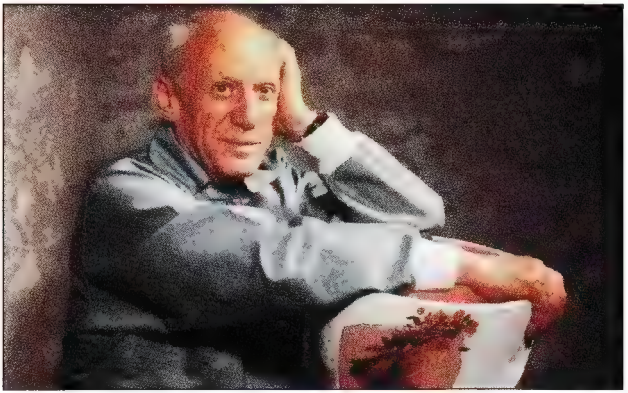
Cubism

Cubism is a form of abstract painting and sculpting developed by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque in 1908. Cubist art reduces an object to its simplest fundamental shapes.

1 Pablo Picasso invented cubism.



© Len Sirman

Picasso explored the qualities of depth, perception, light, and texture in his art.

Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) was a Spanish artist who spent most of his life in France. He is considered one of the most important and influential painters of modern times. Picasso's experimentation with different forms, figures, and colors resulted in several new styles of painting.

Multi-faceted Style

Picasso and Braque discovered the foundations of cubism in primitive African tribal masks and sculpture, and in Egyptian bas-relief. Picasso and other artists of that period emphasized the basic shapes of the subjects they painted. In cubism, objects are frequently reduced to simple shapes. In 1912, Picasso and Braque invented collage and "papiers collés." This new style consisted of pasting bits and pieces of various materials such as paper, fabric, newspaper, and wallpaper to canvas and integrating them with the paintings.

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What equipment is necessary for windsurfing?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Boat
2. Sailboard
3. Snorkle

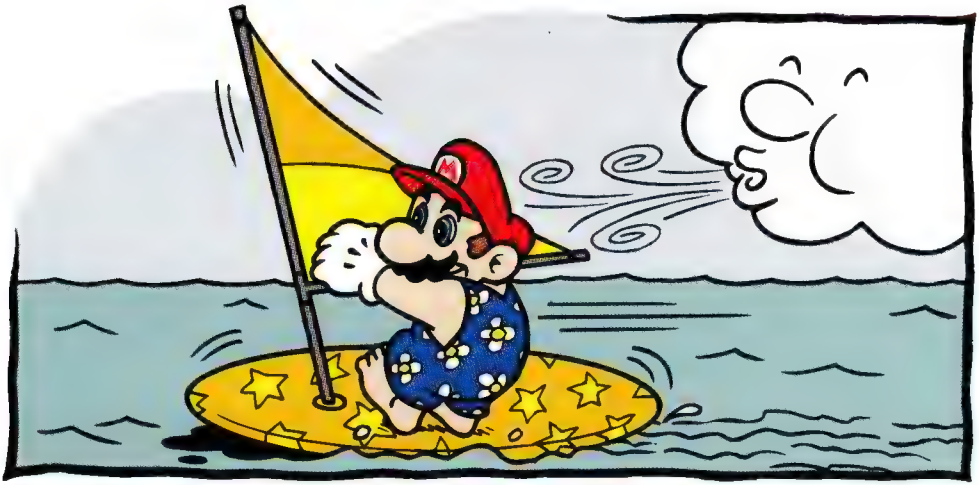

Illustration. Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Windsurfing

Wherever sailing is popular, chances are windsurfing is too: rivers, lakes, bays, and oceans. Also called boardsailing, this combination sailing and surfing sport has since spread its way around the world.

2 A sailboard is necessary for windsurfing.

© L. Maquet

Windsurfing became an Olympic event in 1984.

The windsurfing board is a simple surfboard-shaped platform with a small keel and a slightly flexible mast with a triangle-shaped sail. A curved handlebar attached to the mast on one end and the outer point of the sail's triangle allows the sailor to move the sail in any direction.

Windsurfing Styles

There are several different styles of windsurfing. Wave riding requires the use of short boards for maximum maneuverability in the surf. Speed sailing is done wherever there are strong winds and smooth waters. The goal is to go as fast as possible across the water. Slalom windsurfers maneuver their boards around buoys. Course windsurfers compete in races which take place on a specific course, just like sailboat racing.

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Where are the oldest known cave paintings?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Michigan and Arkansas
2. Korea and Japan
3. France and Spain

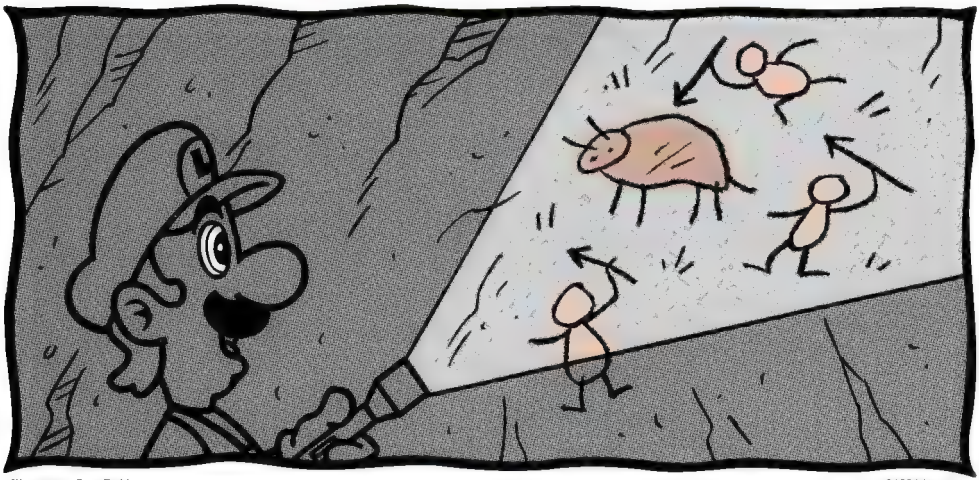

Illustration: Gary Fields

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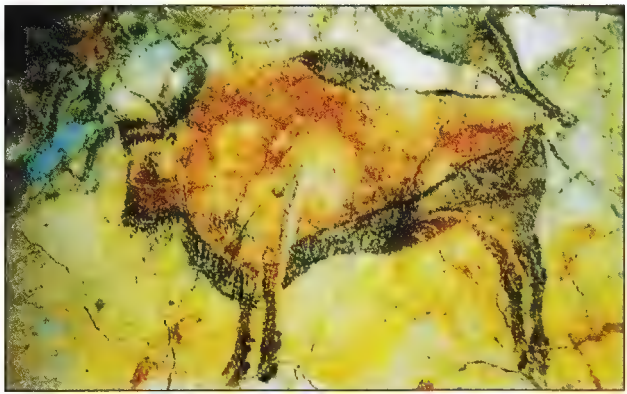
Stone Age Art

Prehistoric humans carved and painted simple figures on cave walls. Cave art is believed to have flourished for 20,000 years until about 10,000 B.C., when it suddenly disappeared.

3 The oldest known cave paintings are in France and Spain.



© Len Sirman

Four young men discovered the cave in Lascaux, France, by accident in 1940.

Prehistoric paintings were discovered in 1879 in a cave in Altamira, Spain. Another cave with similar paintings was found in Lascaux, France, during World War II. The paintings in both caves are believed to date back to the Stone Age. The most famous cave painting in France, called the "Stag Frieze," clearly illustrates the artist's grasp of the animal's form.

Secret Rites and Ceremonial Theater

The cave in Lascaux has a main cavern and several steep galleries. Each one bears engravings, drawings, and paintings of animals in yellows, reds, browns, and blacks on a light background. Among the animals depicted are three enormous black European bisons—known as aurochs—a unicorn-like animal, red deer, horses, and several stags. Archaeologists believe that caves were used as theaters where certain rites were performed.

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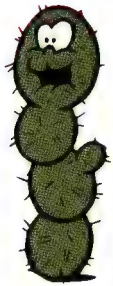
Who was the first movie director to win four Oscars?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE



1. John Wayne
2. Francis Ford Coppola
3. John Ford

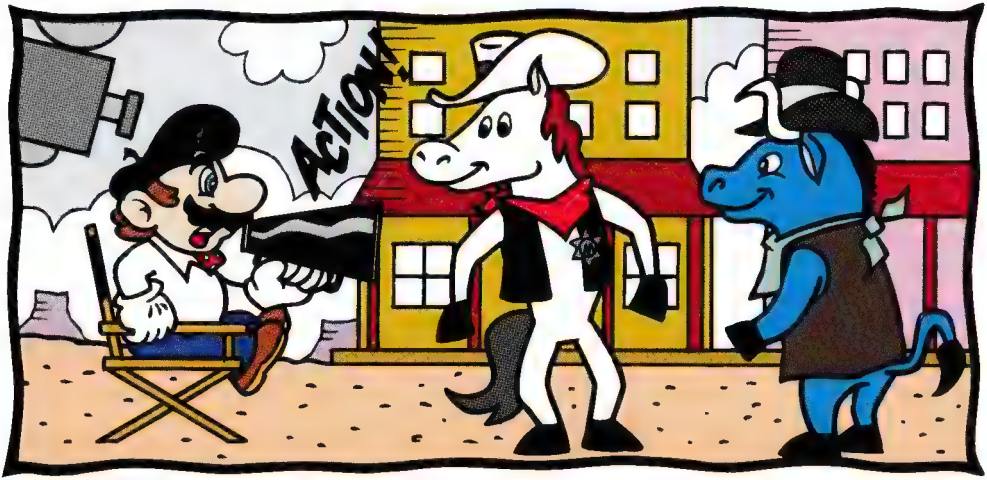


Illustration Gary Fields

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Western Films

The time in American history when the European settlers moved west has inspired many writers and film-makers. "Westerns" are books and movies depicting this legendary era.

3 John Ford was the first movie director to win four Oscars.

© E.R.L. / Sipa Icono

John Wayne acted in many of John Ford's movies.

When you think of the "Wild West," you probably imagine covered wagons, cowboys with horses and lassos, and the gold rush. People all over the world recognize these images of early United States history, because they have seen them in famous Western film created by directors such as John Ford.

Prolific Director

John Ford was born in Portland, Maine and was originally named Sean Aloysius O'Feeney. At the age of 29, he launched his directing career. He is credited with over 200 movies. Ford was the first movie director to win four Academy Awards, or Oscars, for his films. His award-winning movies include *The Informer* (1935), *The Grapes of Wrath* (1940), *How Green Was My Valley* (1941), and *The Quiet Man* (1952). His movies are known for their action, striking outdoor settings, and sympathetic characters.

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What is the Indianapolis 500?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A sports car
2. A car race
3. A drink

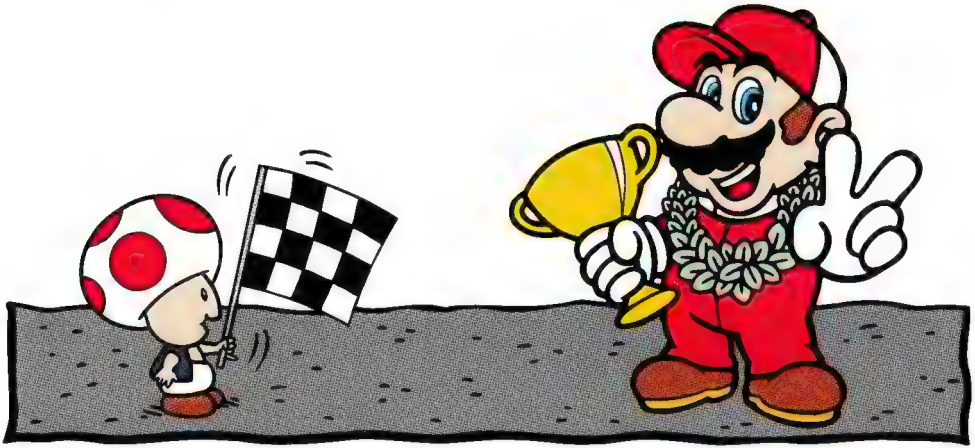

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Indianapolis 500

Nicknamed the "Indy 500," this race has been held nearly every year since 1911 at Indianapolis Motor Speedway near Indianapolis, Indiana.

2 The Indianapolis 500 is a car race.

© Len Sirman

Participants in the Indy 500 drive highly specialized race cars.

The Indy 500 speedway was built in 1910 following the success of the Brooklands track in the United Kingdom. The Indy track was originally paved in brick, but it was resurfaced in asphalt in 1935 and 1962. A three-foot strip of brick pavement was left around the outer perimeter of the course as a memento, and the track is still nicknamed "the Brickyard." The 2.5-mile (4-km) course is composed of four straightaways joined by four slightly banked turns.

Race for Prize Money

In each race there are usually 33 cars which start three at a time. Racers drive lightweight, aerodynamic cars with wide tires and horizontal front and rear "wings" for stability. They only have one seat and are categorized by weight and the force of their engine. Drivers from all over the world compete for more than one-and-a-half million dollars in prize money.

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What is Japanese wrestling called?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Taekwondo
2. Haikido
3. Sumo

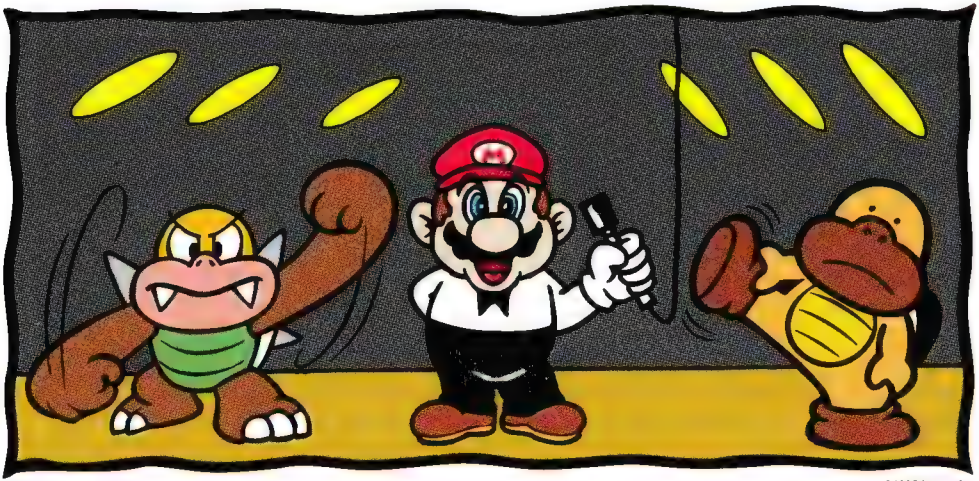

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Sumo Wrestling

Sumo wrestling is one of Japan's most popular sports. Sumo wrestlers are enormous men who wear only a loincloth when fighting.

3 Japanese wrestling is called sumo.

© Len Sirman

Sumo wrestlers are fed high protein diets to ensure extremely large bodies.

The sport of sumo is said to date back to 23 B.C. The wrestling matches take place in rings of clay and sand which measure 12 feet (3.6 m) in diameter. A ritual occurs prior to each wrestling match. Squatting, while touching the ground with their knuckles, the wrestlers face each other and slowly rise at the same time. Most sumo wrestlers are over 6 feet (1.82 cm) tall and weigh more than 350 pounds (160 kg.). Their large stomachs give them a low center of gravity which keeps them from being propelled out of the ring when they charge and hurl themselves at each other.

Winning the Match

When one of the wrestlers is pushed out of the ring or a part of his body other than his feet touches the ground, he has lost the match. The grand champion is called the Yokozuma. This is an honor bestowed on very few wrestlers. Sumo wrestlers begin their training at a very young age so they are surprisingly agile considering their incredible size.

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Where was the kite invented?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. France
2. Canada
3. Asia

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Kites

Although some historians and archaeologists believe that kites were invented by Greek scientist Archytas of Trentum in the 5th century B.C., it is more likely that kites were created in Asian countries long before.

3 The kite was invented in Asia.

© Len Sirman

There is no one shape for kites. They can be simple flat diamonds or boxes, or even shaped like animals such as dragons, fish, or snakes.

Kites are made of lightweight frames usually covered with paper, plastic, or cloth. Besides being a popular form of entertainment and sport all over the world, kites have had other uses over the ages.

Multiple Uses

Benjamin Franklin used kites when experimenting with electricity. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, used kites in his physics experiments.

Meteorologists used kites to send instruments into the sky. These devices measured wind speed, humidity, temperature, and barometric pressure.

Kites, similar to today's hang-gliders, were used in war for military observation. Historians claim that criminals in ancient China were tied to kites and flown as a form of punishment.

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What is a tom-tom?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A drum
2. A candy bar
3. An American Indian tool

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Tom-tom

The tom-tom is a shallow, double-headed drum used by many Native American tribes of North America. A similar drum—usually long and narrow with a small head—is commonly used in Africa.

1 A tom-tom is a drum.

© M Renaudeau / Hoa-Qui

In Africa, among some of the tribes, tom-toms are used to communicate with nature and chase away evil.

In many cultures throughout the world, drums have sacred and symbolic meaning, and are used for communication and signaling as well as for music. They are among the oldest musical instruments, dating back to at least 6000 B.C. Drums are made of a skin or other membrane, called a head, stretched taut over one or both ends of a hollow vessel. When the head is struck with the hands or drumsticks, the frame resonates.

Talking Drums

Talking drums are used in African tribes such as the Yoruba and Ahanti, to relay news from one village to another. The talking drums of Africa can be made to imitate the sounds and patterns of spoken languages, and are used to transmit messages over distances of up to 20 miles (32 km).

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Who was John James Audubon?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. An Irish playwright
2. An American naturalist, ornithologist, and artist
3. The first man to reach the North Pole

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

John James Audubon

John James Audubon (1785-1851), one of the first U.S. naturalists, painted all the known species of North American birds.

2 John James Audubon was an American naturalist, ornithologist, and artist.

James J. Audubon (1785-1851) was an American ornithologist and artist.

Born in what is now Haiti, Audubon grew up in France, where he studied painting. When he was 18, Audubon moved to the U.S. Bringing together his talent for painting and his interest in natural history, Audubon began making realistic paintings and drawings of North American birds.

Bird Books

In 1838 he completed the book which is considered his masterpiece: *The Birds of America*. It contains 435 pictures of over 1,000 birds. In 1831 Audubon began working with Scottish naturalist William MacGillivray on *The Ornithological Biography*, a book that describes the personality and habits of birds.

One of our first ornithologists—a person who studies birds—Audubon's name is still closely linked to all things bird-related. Many of today's avid bird watchers belong to groups known as Audubon Societies.

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When was the end of the silent movie era?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. 1896
2. 1927
3. 1965

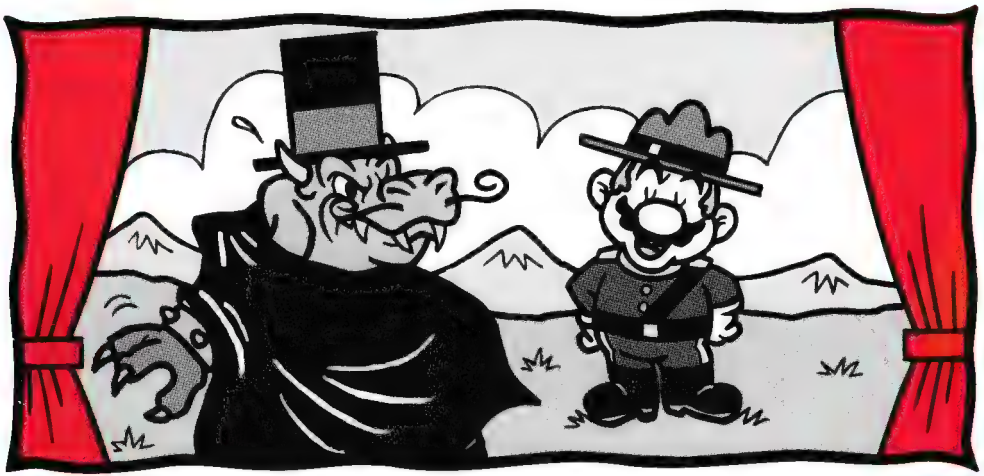

Illustration: Gary Fields

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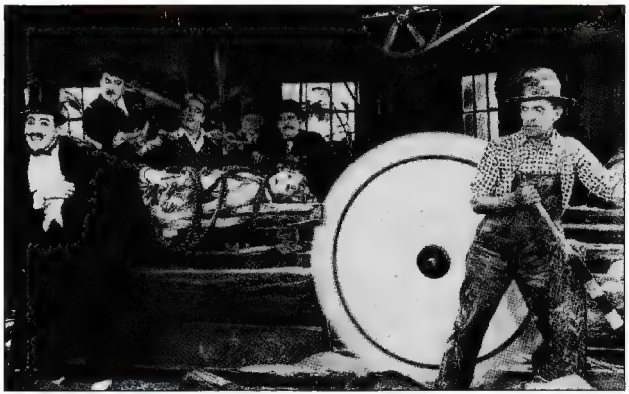
Talkies

A big change occurred in the cinema industry when movies with sound, nicknamed talkies, were developed toward the end of 1927.

2 The silent movie era ended around 1927.



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When talking movies came to Hollywood, many silent movie actors lost their jobs because they had strange voices or their accents were too strong.

In the early days of motion pictures, films were silent. Bits of dialog were printed on the screen for the audience to read, but most of a film's story was told through action and movement. The most successful silent screen actors and actresses, such as Rudolf Valentino and Mary Pickford, were the ones who could use facial expressions and gestures to convey feelings. Silent film directors, like D.W. Griffith, developed techniques such as close-ups, to enhance the mood and feeling of films, and compensate for lack of sound.

Verbal Communication

Around 1927, the Western Electric and general Electric Companies developed a way to record sound on film. Now directors could add everything from spoken words to gunfire to music to their films. But the talkies were tough on some actors. Those with funny voices or heavy accents were not successful in the age of sound.

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What are hennins, bowlers, and boaters?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Architectural ornaments
2. Types of hats
3. Early European flagships

Illustration: Gary Fields

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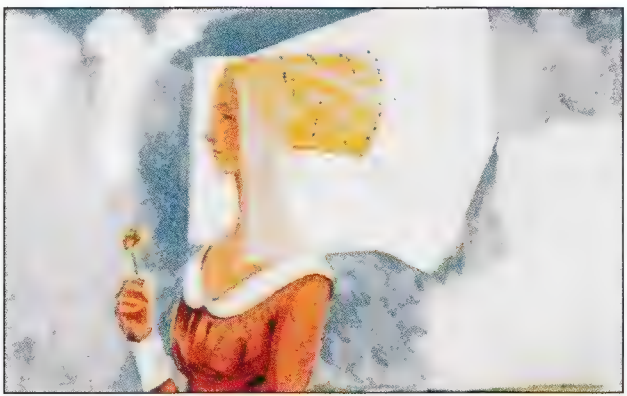
Hats

Worn for adornment and protection, hats may also be symbols of status.

2 Hennins, bowlers, and boaters are all types of hats.



© Mary Evans / Explorer Archives

Hennins, like the one worn by this woman were in style around 1480.

The first brimmed hats were worn by ancient Greek travelers. In the Middle Ages, men wore woolen hoods, chaperons—high hats with or without brims—and caps with long pointed brims. Medieval women wore hairnets, veils, and high, pointed headdresses like the hennin. Renaissance, men wore soft, flat caps. Later, men and women wore brimmed hats adorned with feathers or fancy pins. In the 17th century plain, narrow, stiff-brimmed hats were popular with the Puritans, and soft, low-crowned, broad-brimmed hats were adopted by the Quakers. In the 18th century, three-cornered, or tricorn, hats were worn.

Modern Hats

In the 19th century, men wore hats with stovepipe crowns. Round-crowned bowlers, also called derby hats, were worn by businessmen. Stiff-brimmed straw hats, or boaters, were for casual summer wear. Various kinds of bonnets for women were replaced with broad-brimmed, feathered hats pinned onto upswept hair. Until the middle of the 20th century, hats were part of every fashionable wardrobe.

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In what country did the Renaissance begin?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. France
2. Italy
3. England

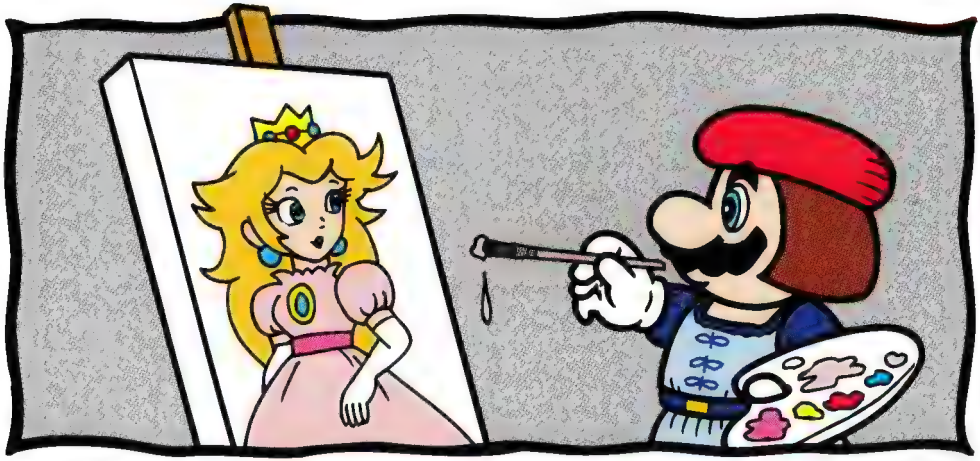

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Renaissance

The Renaissance was a period in history marked by renewed interest in the arts, sciences, and philosophy. The Italian Renaissance was the first phase of a movement that ultimately reached all of Europe.

2 The Renaissance dawned in Italy in the 14th century and reached the rest of Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries.

© Len Sirman

The influence of the Italian Renaissance was felt all over Europe. In France, beautiful châteaux (castles) built in the 15th and 16th centuries remain standing today.

Many advances occurred during the Renaissance that brought people out of the Middle Ages and into an era of humanism. Humanism is a philosophy that stems from the idea that the physical world, including people, is worthy of attention and improvement. This goes against the Roman Catholic Church's teachings of that time, that the salvation of one's soul was the only worthy pursuit.

Ancient Influence

Many of these changes were inspired by a new appreciation for Latin and Greek philosophy. Medieval clergy, who, unlike most people in the Middle Ages, could read and write, had preserved the ideas of Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, Virgil, Ovid, Cicero, Seneca, and other thinkers of ancient Greece and Rome.

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What is a hang glider?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A huge passenger kite
2. An early type of airplane
3. A parachute

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Hang Gliding

A modern hang glider is like a kite. Hang gliders are kept aloft by the motion of the air under the wings.

1 **A hang glider is a kite big enough to carry one or more people.**

© Dupont / Explorer

Hang gliders were first used for recreation and stunt flying. Soon hang gliding became an organized sport with world championships.

The hang glider was developed in the 1960s by a NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) designer named Francis Rogallo. It has a frame, usually aluminum, and a sail, usually made of an especially tough fabric called Terylene. By 1979 there were motorized hang gliders. Hang gliders were first used for recreation and stunt flying. Soon hang gliding became an organized sport with world championships.

How It Works

Takeoff is usually from a hilltop, cliff top, mountain top, or from a motorboat tow. In most cases, the pilot launches the hang glider by running down a hillside to work up enough speed to take off. Hang gliders are kept aloft by the motion of the air under the wings. The pilot keeps the glider pointed slightly downward so that the air under the wings pushes the glider upward as it heads back to the ground.

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What is the weapon used in kendo?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Wooden sword
2. Foil
3. Staff

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Kendo

The word "kendo" means "the way of the sword" in Japanese. Like other martial arts, kendo developed from samurai fighting techniques used in 14th-century Japan.

1 **The wooden sword is the weapon used in kendo.**

© Len Sirman

Kendo competitors are well-protected in the traditional jacket, long divided skirt, chest and waist protectors, mask, and padded gloves.

The samurai were the warriors of ancient Japan. Around the year 1600, the warring tribes of Japan were unified. There was little need for actual combat, and the samurai turned their fighting experience into a method of teaching discipline, patience and skill.

Competition

Kendo matches take place in a 30- to 36-foot (9-11-m) square. Contestants are well-protected in the traditional jacket, long divided skirt, chest and waist protectors, mask, and padded gloves. The sword, made of four lengths of seasoned bamboo bound by waxed cord, can be anywhere from 43 to 46 inches (110 to 118 cm) long. The sword, or shinai, is usually held with both hands. Points are awarded for blows to the opponent's head, wrists, torso, and throat. The first contestant to score two points wins the match.

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What is karate?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A series of fierce screams used in combat
2. A form of unarmed combat
3. A kind of singing in public

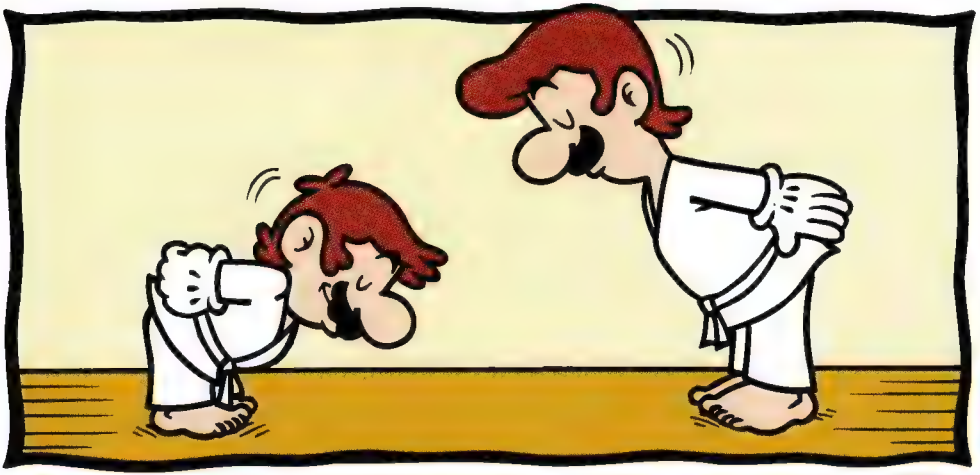

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Karate

Karate, which comes to us from Asia, is a form of unarmed combat primarily using the hands and feet.

2 Karate is a form of unarmed combat.

© Len Sirman

It takes time and considerable training to become good at karate. Each strike, though forceful, is controlled and precise.

Karate did not originally come from Japan, but its name does. It means "empty hand"—empty hand because the combatants are unarmed. They use their arms and legs to strike powerful blows to their opponents. However, it is not just the fighting that is important. Karate emphasizes a positive mental attitude, and strict adherence to rules and rituals.

Levels of Skill

People who practice karate wear a loose-fitting white jacket and pants tied at the waist with a belt. The color of the belt indicates a person's level of skill. Beginners wear white belts. Karate experts wear black belts. Depending on the style of karate, there may be many skill levels in between white and black belts. To rise from one level to the next, a student must demonstrate that he or she has mastered additional karate techniques and skills.

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Who founded the Boy Scouts?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Sir Robert Baden-Powell
2. Theodore Roosevelt
3. Roy Rogers

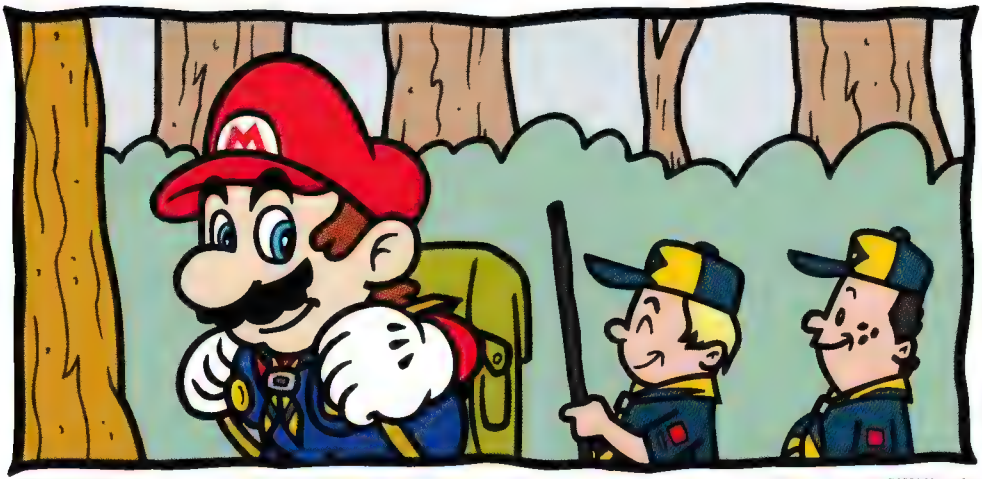

Illustration Gary Fields

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Scouting

Scouting, originally established to train boys in the same outdoor skills used to train military troops, recognizes the importance of fitness but also emphasizes citizenship and responsibility.

1 Sir Robert Baden-Powell founded the Boy Scouts.

© Ouzounoff / Diaf

Scouting activities such as camping and field trips promote camaraderie and teach group living skills.

The Boy Scout motto is "Be Prepared," and that's what scouting teaches. Scouts are trained to be physically and mentally prepared for all situations. Together, they learn not only to enjoy the outdoors, but to participate in activities which serve their communities.

Around the World

Scouting, which began in Great Britain in the early 1900's and includes the Boy Scouts of America, is actually a worldwide movement, present in over 100 countries. Scouts take an oath to be loyal to their country, to help other people at all times, and to obey the scout law.

Scouts earn merit badges when they master new skills and accomplishments. The Eagle Scout Badge is the highest honor awarded to Boy Scouts in the United States.

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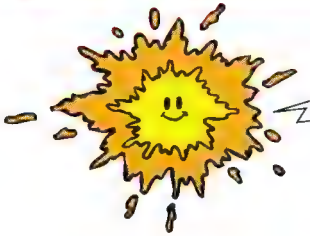
What is science fiction?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE



1. An electrical experiment
2. A type of literature
3. A race car

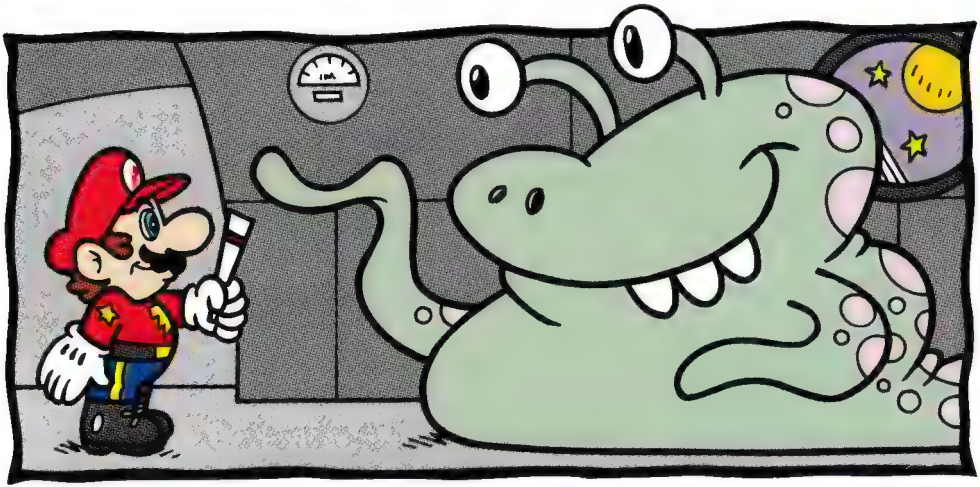


Illustration: Gary Fields

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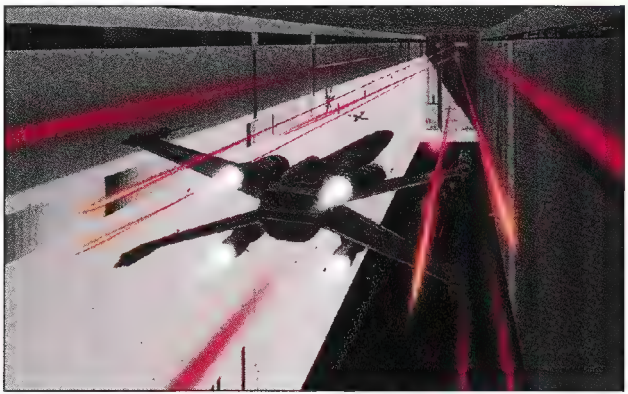
Science Fiction

Science fiction is based on real technological or sociological changes which are then mixed with the author's imagination. It is truly a 20th Century literary genre.

2 Science fiction is a type of literature that addresses the use of technology and science in the past, present, and future.



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Science fiction novels can be called modern fairy tales. Many themes have been repeated in comics, movies, and television.

Have you read *A Journey to the Center of the Earth* (1864) by Jules Verne, or *Frankenstein* (1818) by Mary Shelley? Both may be considered to be science fiction because they are based on science. Science fiction stories may include robots, space travel, alternate universes or other civilizations. They go beyond science to explore society in an alternative past, present or future. Although the novels mentioned above were written in the 19th century, science fiction is generally considered to have begun in the 20th, with the publication of the first edition of the magazine *Amazing Stories* (1926) by Hugo Gernsback. At first, it was thought of as sensationalism, but as time went on the literature of science fiction became more sophisticated, explored a greater variety of issues, and began to be taken seriously.

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When was the first America's Cup boat race held?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. 1751
2. 1851
3. 1951

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

America's Cup

The America's Cup is the oldest trophy in international sport, awarded to the country with the fastest, most technologically advanced sailboat in the world.

2 The first America's Cup was held in 1851.

© G. Klein / Sipa Press

Each competing vessel must be designed, built, and to the greatest extent possible, outfitted solely in the country that it represents.

First offered as the Hundred Guinea Cup in 1851 by the Royal Yacht Squadron of Great Britain for a race around the Isle of Wight, the cup was won by the America, a 100-foot schooner from New York. It subsequently became known as the America's Cup. The American winners donated the cup to the New York Yacht Club in 1857 for a perpetual international challenge competition. In 1987 the San Diego Yacht Club took control of the U.S. competition.

Three Races

Originally a short series of match races between a single defender and challenger, the America's Cup has evolved into a months-long event that consists of three regattas, or races, in one: the Citizen Cup Defender Selection Series, the Louis Vuitton Cup Challenger Selection Series, and the actual America's Cup match.

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In what section of the orchestra does the flute belong?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Brass
2. Woodwinds
3. Percussion

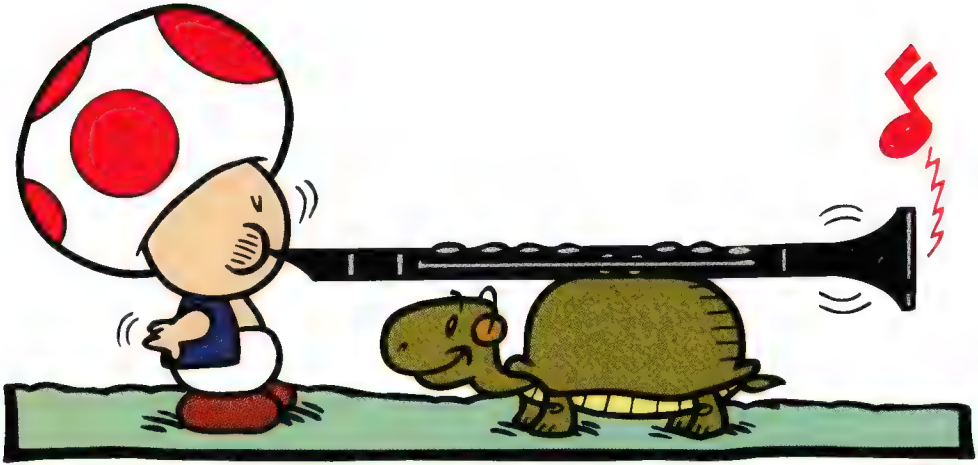

Illustration: Gary Fields

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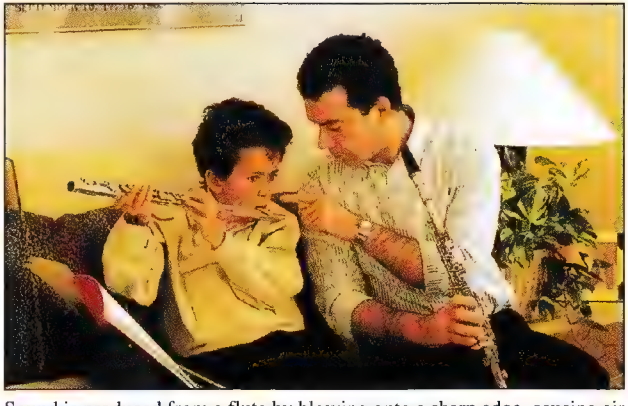
Flute

The modern flute is a parabolic, or bowl-shaped, head joint attached to a cylindrical body with open-standing keys and finger pads to cover large finger holes.

2 The flute belongs with the other woodwinds in the orchestra.



© E. Bernager / Explorer

Sound is produced from a flute by blowing onto a sharp edge, causing air enclosed in a tube to vibrate.

The flute is a woodwind instrument that dates from ancient times. Many types of primitive flutes are known throughout the world. In tropical regions and in East Asia, they are commonly made from bamboo tubes. End-blown flutes may be simple tubes with a sharp edge or notch, or they may have an inserted block, as in the recorder and whistle. The widespread side-blown or transverse flute is now common in the West. Shrill, narrow-bored flutes, or fifes, became common as military instruments.

Modern Flutes

In Europe flutes are often made of wood; silver is common in the United States. Other orchestral flutes are the piccolo, pitched an octave higher than the standard flute, and the alto flute, pitched a fourth lower than the standard instrument. The rare bass flute, pitched an octave below the standard instrument, is not a regular member of the orchestra.

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How many cards are there in an ordinary deck of cards?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. 24
2. 32
3. 52

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Playing Cards

The standard deck used for most card games contains 52 cards. Cards are divided into four suits—spades, hearts, diamonds, and clubs.

3 There are 52 cards in an ordinary deck.

© V.I.P. / Sipa Icono

Figures on face cards are usually shown in double, one on top of the other, with the heads at either end. The symbol of the suit is also included.

Playing cards are thought to have originated in China or India many centuries ago. Over the ages, playing cards have been used for playing games, reading the future, doing magic tricks, and as a teaching tool.

In a standard deck of cards there are 13 cards in each of the four suits: an ace, king, queen, jack and nine numbers. The standard deck of cards also includes two jokers, depicted as medieval court jesters. The jokers are not used in many card games but in some they are wild cards, meaning that they can represent whatever card the player chooses.

Different Decks

The standard deck is used in most card games, such as solitaire, bridge, rummy, poker, and "go fish." A slightly different deck of 48 cards is used for the game of pinochle.

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What is snorkeling?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Underwater hunting with spears
2. Swimming with flippers, a mask, and a breathing tube
3. A large, flat fish similar to a stingray

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Snorkeling

Basic equipment for snorkeling includes a waterproof face mask, a breathing tube called a snorkel, and fins for the feet. This allows swimmers to move about in shallow water and see the environment below.

2 **Snorkeling is swimming near the surface of the water while breathing through a short tube.**

© S. Fiore / Explorer

Training by professional instructors is recommended for both skin diving and snorkeling.

Snorkels allow divers to keep their heads underwater while breathing air from the surface. But they must stay near the surface in order to breathe through the snorkel. A typical snorkel is only about 15 inches (40 cm) long.

Skin Diving

Skin divers use the same equipment as snorkelers, however they may dive deeper into the water while holding their breath, not using the snorkel. Experienced skin divers may stay under the water for several minutes without an additional air source. As in snorkeling, fins enable the divers to swim underwater more efficiently. Other items sometimes used by skin divers include an exposure suit for warmth, and a weighted belt to help in descending to greater depths.

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What are sails made of?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Canvas
2. Paper
3. Silk

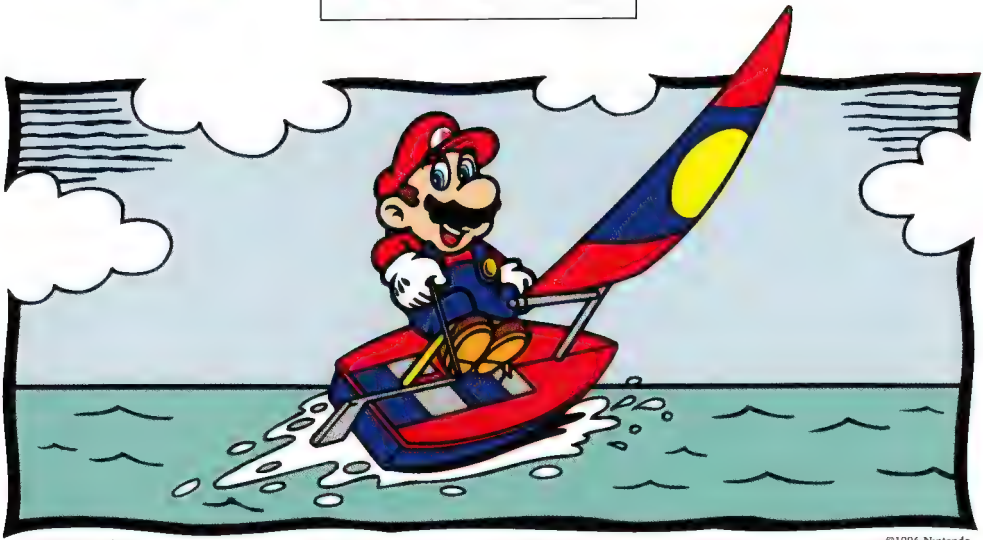


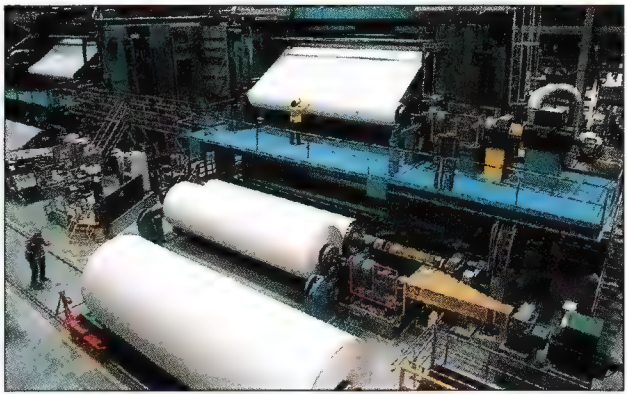
Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Sails

The first sails, used to harness wind power for simple rafts or boats, were most likely made of animal skins. The next step was probably the use of woven reed mats stretched between poles.

1 **Sails are made of canvas, or of modern synthetic materials.**



© Hollyman / Explorer

Sails are generally triangular or rectangular in form, but are usually cut to allow a certain amount of fullness, or belly, to increase their aerodynamic efficiency.

Sails are never made of single pieces of cloth, but are always made from a number of strips of cloth sewn together with flat seams. This structure adds strength to the sail and prevents unnecessary stretching. Sails are reinforced by sewing ropes, called bolt ropes, around all edges of the sail, and by adding extra thicknesses of canvas at the corners that receive the most strain.

Types of Sails

There are many shapes, sizes, and types of sails, but two main categories of sails are primary and secondary sails. Primary sails are those that supply the main propelling force in ordinary weather. Secondary sails are those that aid the primary sails by helping to balance the ship or by providing additional driving power.

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What is Sherlock Holmes' favorite saying?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. "Eureka!"
2. "Exceptional!"
3. "Elementary!"

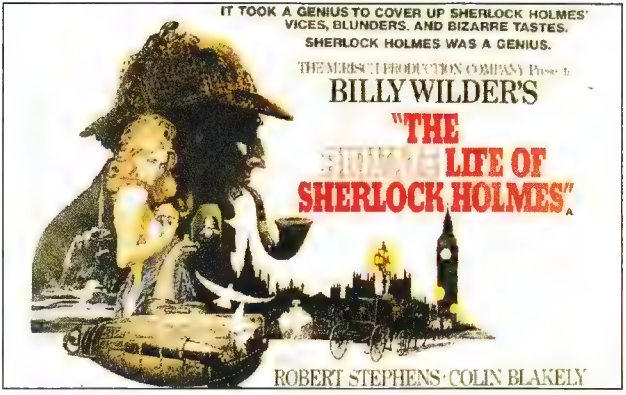
Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Sherlock Holmes

In 1887, the English writer Arthur Conan Doyle invented the character of Sherlock Holmes. In the detective stories, Holmes is usually accompanied by Dr. Watson.

3 Sherlock Holmes' favorite saying is "Elementary!"


IT TOOK A GENIUS TO COVER UP SHERLOCK HOLMES' VICES, BLUNDERS, AND BIZARRE TASTES.
SHERLOCK HOLMES WAS A GENIUS.
THE MIRISCH PRODUCTION COMPANY Presents
BILLY WILDER'S
"THE PRIVATE LIFE OF SHERLOCK HOLMES"
ROBERT STEPHENS · COLIN BLAKELY

© Edimedia

Sherlock Holmes is pictured in this theatrical advertisement with his unmistakable hat and pipe.

Sherlock Holmes is a detective character who solves all crimes by deductive reasoning: the process of drawing logical conclusions from factual evidence, no matter how absurd they seem at first. One of the most famous lines from Doyle's work is spoken by Holmes: "When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth."

A Well-Loved Figure

The character of Sherlock Holmes, the enigmatic detective who lives on Baker Street in London, has fans around the world. From the tiniest clue, he can infer, or guess, a great deal. From a substance on a shoe, for instance, he can tell where a suspect has recently been. Doyle actually wrote a story in which Holmes is killed, but his readers protested so strongly that he eventually wrote Holmes back to life in a book entitled *The Return of Sherlock Holmes*, a collection of thirteen stories.

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What is the longest foot race at the Olympics?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Marathon
2. Hundred-yard dash
3. Relay race

Illustration. Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Marathon

The marathon was part of the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. In 1908, its distance was set at 26 miles, 385 yards (42 km, 194 m).

1 **The marathon is the longest foot race at the Olympic Games.**

© Tavernier / Sipa Press

Two major non-Olympic marathons in the United States take place in Boston and New York City.

The marathon is named after a city in Greece from which a Greek soldier ran to Athens, in order to announce the Greek victory over the Persians. Upon his arrival, he died of exhaustion. The modern distance of the marathon was set in 1908 at the London Olympics and actually equals the distance between Windsor Castle and the Olympic Stadium in England. From 1896 to 1984, only men ran the marathon, but since 1984 women have been running the same distance. The best men's times are under 2 hours 7 minutes, and the best women's times are just over 2 hours 20 minutes.

To Train or Not to Train

Most distance runners will train over a long period of time in very methodical ways. However, in 1952 the Czech runner Emil Zátopek set an Olympic record of 2 hours 23 minutes and 3.2 seconds, although he had never run that far before.

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When did the first Paris-Dakar car race take place?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. 1911
2. 1953
3. 1979

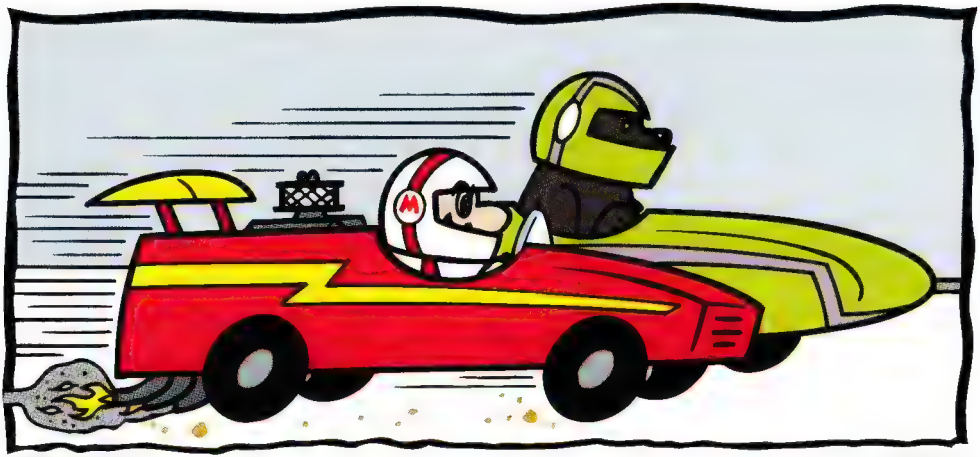

Illustration. Gary Fields

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Paris-Dakar

The Paris-Dakar rally begins in Algiers, the capital of Algeria in northern Africa, and ends in Dakar, the capital of Senegal in western Africa.

3 **The first Paris-Dakar car race took place in 1979.**

© Len Sirman

Not only the drivers cover the distance of the Paris-Dakar. Journalists, doctors and checkpoint workers must also be provided for.

Rally driving is auto racing over a public route with a driver and navigator who try to keep up with a schedule from checkpoint to checkpoint. Usually, the contestants do not know what the route will be until the race begins. The first such race was a Peking (Beijing)-to-Paris course of about 7,500 miles (12,000 km) in 1907. The Monte Carlo rally in Monaco began in 1911 and has taken place every year since, except during wartime. Rallies became very popular after World War II and international competitions began. The longest regularly held rally is the East African Safari, which covers a distance of 3,874 miles (6,234 km). The first such race was held in 1953. The longest rally ever held was the London-to-Sydney in 1977, which covered about 19,239 miles (31,107 km).

Paris-Dakar

The Paris-Dakar rally covers a great expanse of desert and much of the driving is over dunes. It is the best-known of all the international auto rallies.

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When was abstract art introduced?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. 1850
2. 1910
3. 1980

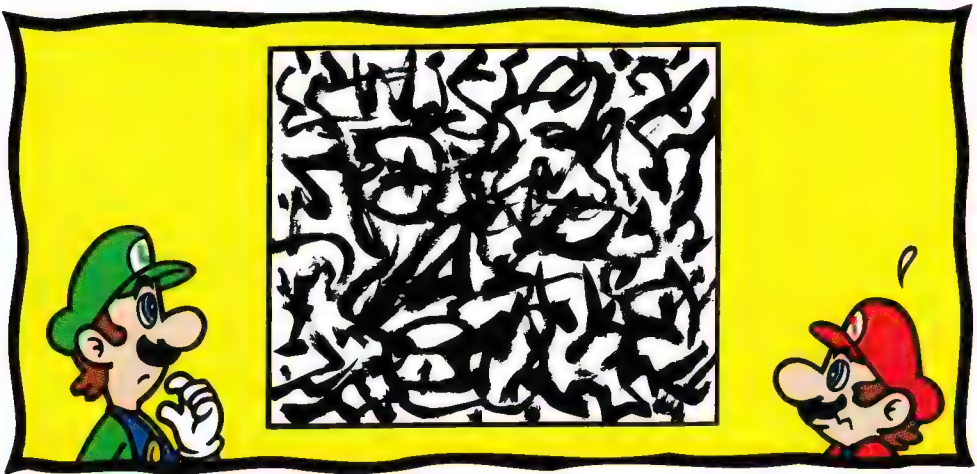

Illustration Gary Fields

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Abstract Art

Abstract artists focus less on subject matter than on how they create art. They use different painting and sculpting techniques to express themselves.

2 Artists began creating abstract art around 1910.

© Lauros-Giraudon

Abstract painters concentrate on paint texture and the type of brush strokes they use, rather than the subject matter of their work.

When we look at some paintings by abstract artists, we are tempted to ask, "What is it?" That's because most abstract art does not contain recognizable images. Many 20th century artists are more interested in using their imagination to arrange forms and colors, rather than trying to depict an object or landscape.

Freedom of Expression

Abstract art gave artists a freedom of expression they didn't have when they felt constrained to paint or sculpt realistic images. They learned to create their own world and communicate their thoughts and feelings through the harmony or dissonance of shapes, colors, lines, and techniques.

Abstract art was born at the beginning of the 20th century, but it didn't become popular until after World War II. Wassily Kandinsky, a Russian-born painter, is considered one of the first abstract artists. Much of his work was inspired by his love of music.

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What is a thoroughbred?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Bicycle with extra-thick tires
2. Breed of horse
3. Baseball mitt for left-handers

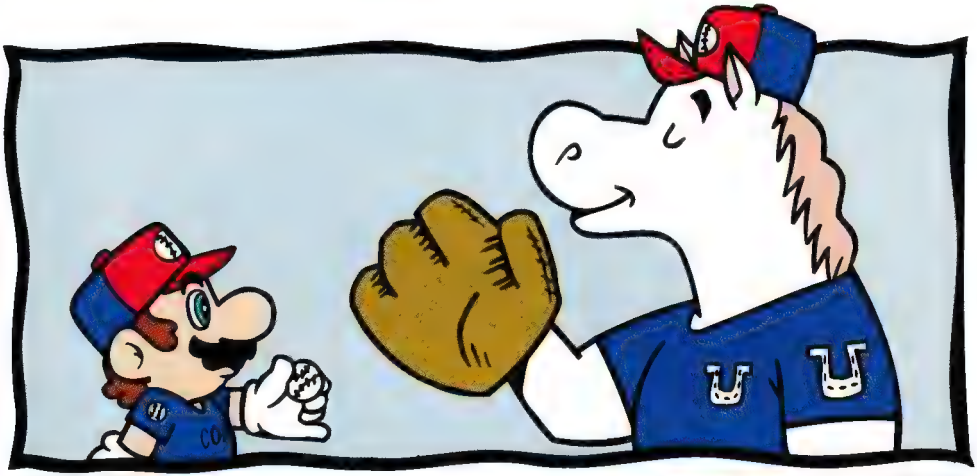

Illustration Gary Fields

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Thoroughbreds

Thoroughbred horses are famous for their speed and elegant racing form.

2 A thoroughbred is a breed of horse.

© G. Lacz / Sunset

Thoroughbreds are excellent gallopers and racing horses.

All thoroughbreds are descended from three oriental stallions that were brought to England and bred with English mares between 1689 and 1724.

A horse's height is measured in *hands*—1 hand equals 4 inches (10 cm). Thoroughbred horses stand about 16 hands, or 64 inches (1.6 m), high and weigh from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds (455 to 680 kg). They have short, slender bodies, delicate heads, and long, muscular legs. Their coats may be brown, chestnut, bay, gray, roan, or black.

Speed

A thoroughbred's speed depends on the individual horse, track conditions, weight carried, and distance run. Flat tracks are tests of speed. The steeplechase is a sort of obstacle race that tests endurance.

The most famous thoroughbred, Man O'War, lost only once in a series of 21 races. Besides racing, thoroughbreds are also used in many equine sports, including hunting.

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What is rappelling?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A mountain climbing technique
2. Skydiving in pairs
3. A kind of alpine skiing

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Rock Climbing

Rock climbing began as a way to practice descending steep mountains. Today it is a popular sport in itself.

Rappelling is a technique for descending very steep terrain.

© J. Damase / Explorer

Mountain climbers use ropes to secure and steady themselves on steep cliffs or mountainsides.

Climbing a mountain takes a lot of hard work. So does getting back down safely! Rappelling is a technique used for descending steep and dangerous mountain passages.

Rappellers descend using a rope they attach to the mountainside. The speed of descent is controlled by the friction generated when a climber pulls on the rope. On especially steep rocks, climbers may use devices called chocks that can be wedged into rock crevices. Snap rings called carabiners are used to attach the rope to the chocks. For vertical rock and overhangs, climbers may use short ladders of nylon webbing.

Going Down

With the rope secured to the rock, the climber wraps it around himself—over one shoulder and under the opposite thigh. Then he leans back gently and feeds it out to lower himself, using his feet to brace himself against the rock face.

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Who was Faust?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. German magician
2. British scuba diver
3. Russian tennis star

Illustration Gary Fields

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Faust

Also called Faustus or Doctor Faustus, Faust is a hero of Western folk legends and literature.

1 Faust was a German magician and fortune teller.

© J. Moatti / Explorer

According to legend, Faust signed a pact with the devil, trading his soul for knowledge and power.

Believed to be a professor, Faust (1480?-1540?) taught in various German cities and traveled around performing magic tricks and telling fortunes. During Faust's lifetime, some scholars came to believe that he possessed supernatural powers. By the late 16th century, stories about other medieval magicians had become associated with Faust's name.

Faust in Literature

Tales about Faust were first published in Frankfurt, Germany in 1587. Faust is described in these tales as a scholar who made an agreement with the devil: The devil gave Faust knowledge about magic and allowed him 24 years of pleasure and power. Faust, in return, was to give up his soul to the devil after this time.

English playwright Christopher Marlowe's famous play, The Tragedy of Dr. Faustus, is believed to have been written in 1589. The most famous version of Faust's story was written by German poet and playwright Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Goethe's work was published in two parts, one in 1808 and the other in 1832.

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Who was Pablo Picasso?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A Spanish painter
2. A Puerto Rican tennis player
3. A Chilean cellist

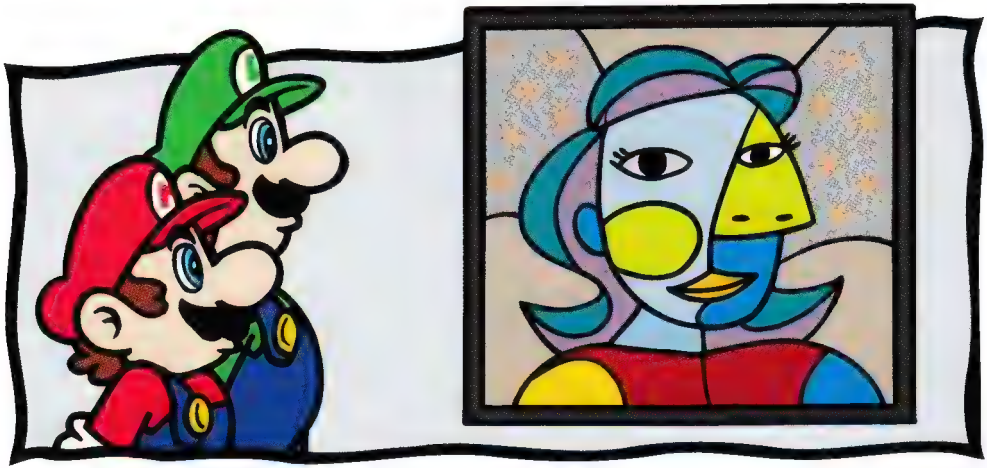

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Pablo Picasso

Picasso is best known for his abstract paintings done in the Cubist style. His unique vision changed the art world.

1 Pablo Picasso was a Spanish painter.

© Giraudon Paris

Does this young woman in *Les Demoiselles d'Avignon* look beautiful to you? Picasso probably thought she was.

Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) saw the world in an unusual way. Traditional and classical artists paint pictures that are realistic. If they paint a portrait, they try to make the picture look like the subject. But Picasso's paintings were abstract. He didn't try to reproduce a subject, he represented it with shapes and colors.

Father of Cubism

In his painting *Les Demoiselles d'Avignon* (The Young Women of Avignon), Picasso represented the young women with bright colors and clearly defined shapes. The eyes are simple ovals—one blue, one white—the nose is a black triangle, the skin is bright red. This style of painting, with defined shapes and hard lines, is known as Cubism. In some ways, Cubism looks like primitive African or ancient Greek art. But when Picasso painted in Cubist style it seemed fresh and new, and it created a revolution in the art world. Today he is regarded as one of the world's great artists.

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What are Flying Geese, Log Cabin, and Mrs. Cleveland's Choice?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Song titles
2. Folk dances
3. Patchwork quilting patterns

Illustration: Gary Fields

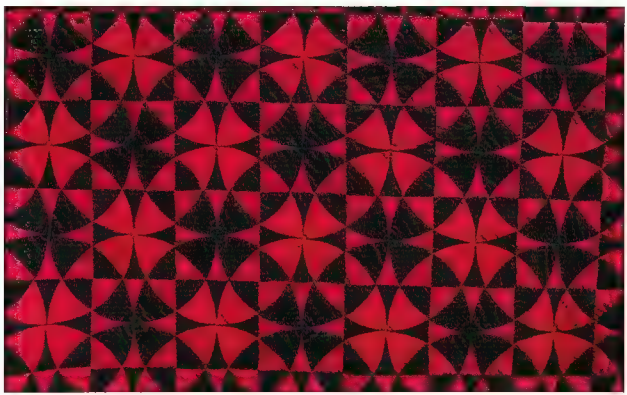
©1996 Nintendo

Patchwork

Patchwork became popular when fabric was too expensive to waste. Today people sew patchwork quilts because they're beautiful and fun to make.

In Colonial America, fabric was very expensive because most of it was imported from Europe. When women had it, they had to make every bit count. Large pieces were used to make clothes and the scraps were cut into uniform shapes, like squares or triangles, and sewn together to make larger squares, or blocks. These blocks were then sewn together to make a bed cover. They really made those patches work!

3 They all are names of patchwork quilting patterns.



© Scott Berner, Visuals Unlimited

Can you see why this quilt pattern is called "Wheel of Mystery"?

Special Names

Putting together a patchwork block is like doing a jigsaw puzzle. Each piece has to fit with the others. Patterns that worked well or looked pretty were recorded, and given names so people could identify them. Flying Geese is a pattern of triangles that looks like geese in flight. Log Cabin is made of fabric strips that are stacked like the logs of a cabin wall. Mrs. Cleveland's Choice, designed around 1886, was named in honor of the popular wife of President Grover Cleveland.

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Who was Claude Monet?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Captain of the Montreal Canadiens
2. Haiti's first Olympic medalist
3. A French Impressionist painter

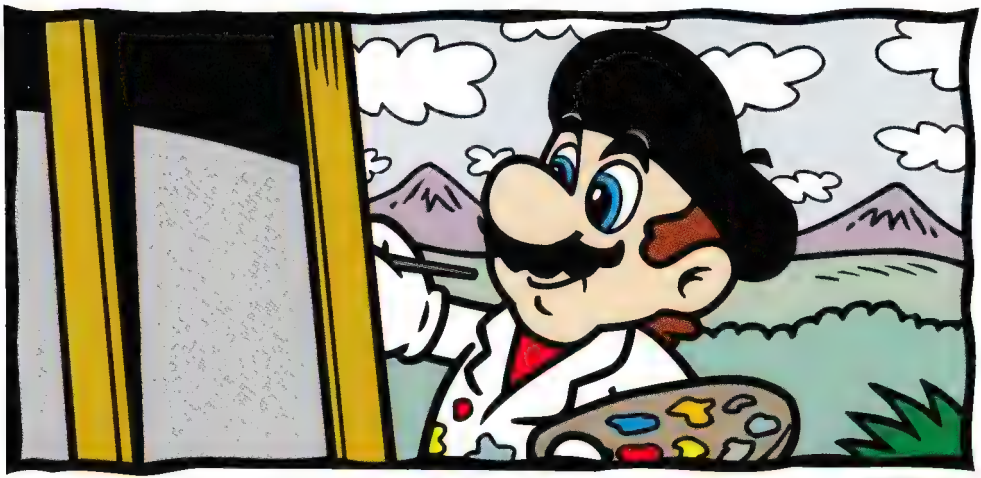

Illustration Gary Fields

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Impressionism

People love Impressionist painting for its flowing lines and soft colors, but when Impressionists first exhibited their work critics hated it.

3 Claude Monet was a French Impressionist painter.

© Len Sirman

This painting, *Wild Poppies*, by Monet, might have been exhibited at the first Impressionist show in 1874. The lines are soft and blurred, and the flowers are represented by dabs of bright red paint.

In the late 1800s, painting was judged by strict rules. "Fine art" had to be realistic and serious—usually with religious or historical themes. Every year in Paris, France, painters submitted their work to be exhibited and judged at an event called the Salon.

A Different Perspective

But another group of artists had a different idea. Instead of dark, solemn scenes, they painted pictures of everyday life in light colors with blurred or softened lines. In 1874, while the Salon was going on, they set up their own exhibition. It was different, and the critics hated it. One called it "Impressionist" work, because the paintings were not realistic, they were more like the artist's impression of a subject. It wasn't a compliment! But even though critics didn't approve, some people appreciated the way these painters had expanded artistic style. Impressionists such as Monet, Degas, and Renoir are now among the world's best-loved artists.

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What happened at Candlestick Park in San Francisco, August 29, 1966?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. An earthquake destroyed the stadium
2. The Giants won the World Series
3. The Beatles performed their last concert

Illustration, Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

The Beatles

When the Beatles came to the U.S., crowds cheered, girls fainted, and rock and roll was never the same.

3 The Beatles performed their last public concert on August 29, 1966.

© UPI / Bettmann

The members of the Beatles: George Harrison, John Lennon, Paul McCartney, and Ringo Starr, made music history.

In the late 1950s, when rock music was new, John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, and Ringo Starr formed a band in Liverpool, England. They called themselves The Beatles.

Teens loved their catchy original songs, like *Love Me Do* and *Please Please Me*. But many adults hated the Beatles' music and their hair—long and shaggy for those days. They were nicknamed the Moptops.

Moptop Mobs

When The Beatles visited the U.S., fans went wild. At concerts people screamed so loudly no one could hear the music! In 1966, they played their last concert together at Candlestick Park in San Francisco. Then they returned to England to make records.

The Beatles had a huge influence on rock music. They were among the first bands to write their own songs. They experimented with new harmonies, instruments, and sounds. And they made music that is known and loved all over the world.

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What is a rhyme?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. An arrangement of flowers
2. Tree fruit from New Zealand
3. Two words that end with the same sound

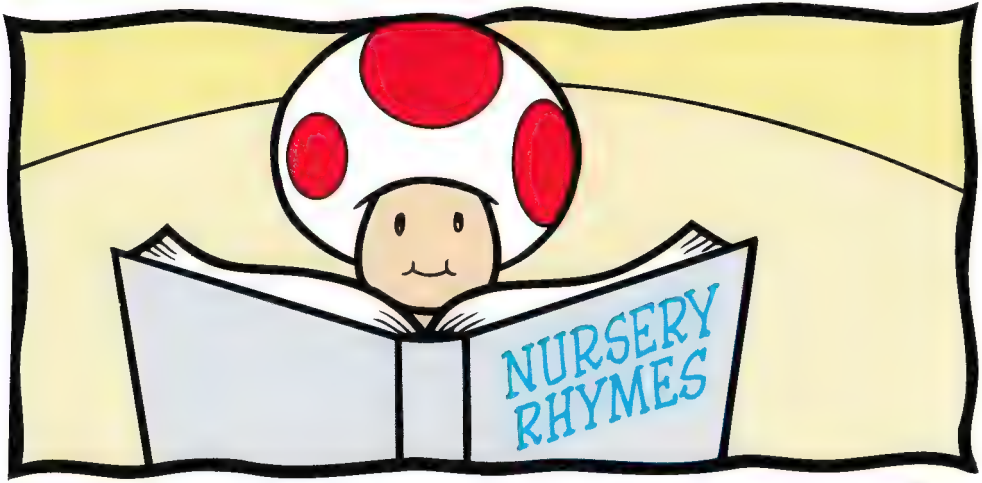

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Poetry

We associate rhymes with poetry, but there are many different forms of poetry and many do not rhyme.

3 **A rhyme is two words that end with the same sound, like moon and balloon.**

In ancient times, poets played stringed instruments called lyres while they read their work.

© Laurie Gruadon

The difference between poetry and other forms of literature, such as prose and drama, is in structure, rhythm, and language.

Poetic Structure

Poems are usually written in brief lines which express single thoughts. In some poetic forms each line contains a specific number of syllables, or beats, giving the poem a distinct rhythm. In some poems, lines rhyme with those above or below them, like these lines by William Jay Smith:

"A silver-scaled Dragon
with jaws flaming red
Sits at my elbow and
toasts my bread."

Poetic Language

Poets use word images to express ideas. Smith was describing a toaster! When American poet Carl Sandburg describes arithmetic: "…numbers fly like pigeons in and out of your head."

Ancient Art

The word poetry comes from a Greek word meaning "to make." Some historians consider poetry the first written art form.

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Where did the technique of painting frescoes originate?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Egypt
2. Italy
3. Spain

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Frescoes

The word fresco is Italian for "fresh." This is because frescoes usually were painted on walls when the plaster was still wet, or fresh.

2 Fresco painting originated in Italy.

© Giraudon, Paris

Many of Italy's famous frescoes are religious scenes painted on the walls and ceilings of cathedrals and churches.

Frescoes are elaborate murals painted on walls. Although murals have existed since ancient times, most art historians agree that the Italians of the Renaissance perfected the fresco technique. Frescoes painted more than 500 years ago are still in place and relatively undamaged. The 14th-century artist Giotto was famous for frescoes. Michelangelo's painting on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel may be the most famous fresco of all.

How Do They Survive?

Frescoes survive because of the technique used to paint them. An artist paints while the plaster on a new wall is wet. As the plaster dries, it absorbs the paint making it part of the wall. This prevents chipping. A fresco artist has to plan work carefully. He can only plaster as much of the wall as he can paint in one day. So, if you look closely at a fresco you'll see seams in the plaster where the artist stopped work each day.

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What does a gaffer on a movie set do?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Helps actors rehearse their lines
2. Organizes wardrobe and make-up
3. Sets up lighting equipment

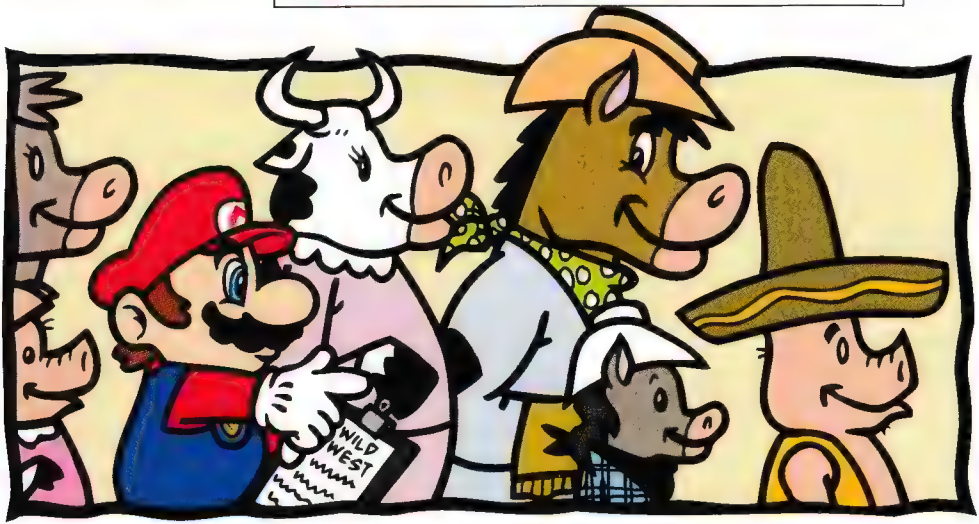

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Gaffer

The name gaffer might come from gaffing hooks used in old-time movie-making to raise and lower canvas shades adjusting the amount of sunlight on the set.

3 A gaffer is an electrician on a movie set, responsible for lighting equipment.

© FourByFive

The gaffer is the chief electrician on a movie set, responsible for hiring and directing technical crews. Here, gaffers light up a nightime movie scene.

A movie director translates the words of a movie script into visual images to tell a story. For example, a script might call for a character to walk through a dark, deserted building. A director adds suspense by showing the actor creeping down a dark hallway, then showing a close-up of the actor's face so you can see how nervous he is.

Ideas into Action

A film crew puts the director's ideas into action. As part of the crew, the gaffer is in charge of lighting and electrical equipment.

Unsung Heroes

Gaffers hire technical crews and make sure equipment works properly. Their toughest job is designing ways to light and power a set. Lights and electrical cables have to be positioned securely and out of sight. A gaffer's job is difficult when a movie is shot in a studio, imagine how tough it is when a movie is filmed in the middle of the desert!

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Who were Agatha Christie and Dorothy L. Sayers?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Famous nurses
2. Mystery novelists
3. Fashion designers

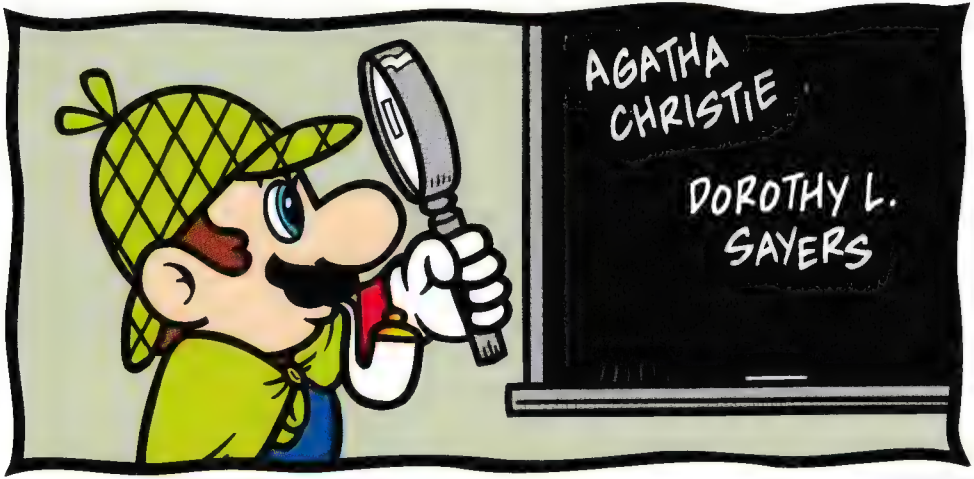

Illustration Gary Fields

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Mystery Novels

In a mystery novel, the story revolves around a crime. It's up to the main character to find the criminal and solve the mystery.

2 Agatha Christie and Dorothy L. Sayers were authors of mystery novels.

© Corbis-Bettmann

This photograph of novelist Agatha Christie was taken in November 1969 when she was 79.

Mystery novels are fun to read because they're full of surprises. At the start, you can try to guess who committed the crime and why. Then, as the story unfolds, clues are revealed that will lead to the criminal. Sometimes, the criminal turns out to be the most unlikely suspect!

Famous Sleuths

Some mystery novels have police detectives or private investigators as main characters. Agatha Christie wrote about the clever Belgian detective Hercule Poirot. But her other books were unusual because they featured amateur sleuths, such as Miss Marple, a little old lady who solved crimes using common sense and intuition. Dorothy L. Sayers wrote about amateur sleuth Lord Peter Wimsey, a wealthy man who used his wits to outsmart criminals.

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Where did comic strips originate?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Germany
2. Japan
3. United States

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Comic Strips

The first newspaper comic strip, "The Yellow Kid," appeared in the New York *World* in 1896.

3 **Comic strips originated in the United States.**

© G. Gautier / Opton Photo

Comic strips, like this one from France, are now printed in newspapers all over the world. The first comic books were collections of strips, such as "Superman," that ran in newspapers.

Before comic strips, newspapers ran single-frame cartoons. They were sometimes funny, but usually carried a satirical political message like political cartoons on newspaper editorial pages today.

Just for Fun

Comics, on the other hand, were intended to amuse and entertain readers. "The Yellow Kid" featured a sarcastic baby with a gritty sense of humor. The strip was originally called "The Kid," until someone in the newspaper printing department decided to use yellow ink on the Kid's shirt. Readers loved the touch.

Strip Structure

Almost all comic strips contain three or four frames. The same characters usually appear each day. Dialog and thoughts are written in "balloons." Some, like "Peanuts" or "Calvin & Hobbes," are funny, self-contained scenarios. Others, like "Brenda Starr" or "Prince Valiant," are ongoing adventure-style stories.

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What is baroque?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. An artwork style of the 17th century
2. Ancient Etruscan pottery
3. Medieval Flemish tapestry

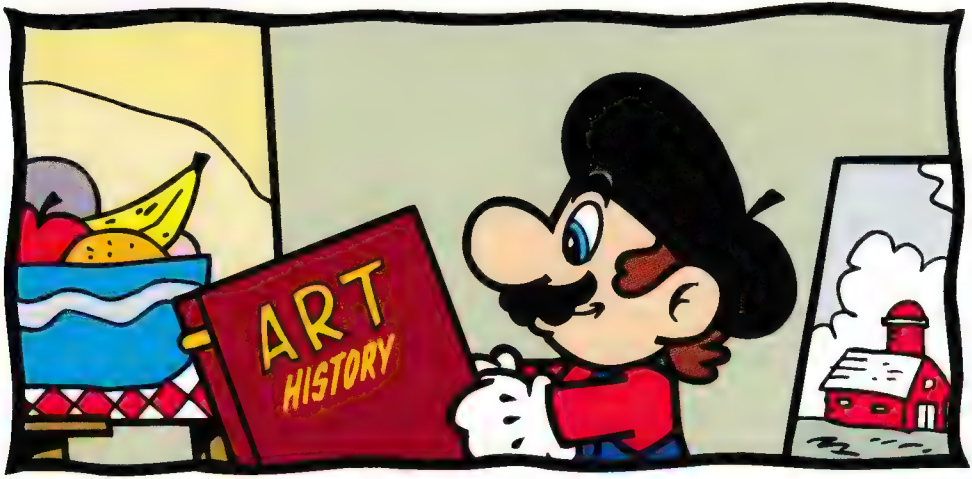

Illustration Gary Fields

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Baroque

The baroque style was popular in the 17th century, after the Renaissance. The center of the baroque movement was Rome.

1 **Baroque is a style of art from 17th-century Europe.**

© Lauros-Giraudon

Do these cherubs look like rebels? They represent the rococo style of the 18th century. After years of dark and moody baroque art, rococo seemed like a revolution.

Artists like change. When a style becomes commonplace, you can be sure a revolutionary artist will shake things up.

Search for Perfection

In the Renaissance, artists searched for technical perfection. Visual perspective was introduced to painting. Some artists even dissected human corpses to learn about bone and muscle structure so they could paint people more realistically!

Baroque took art in the other direction, focusing on emotion and personality—the human elements. The leader of the movement was Caravaggio, an Italian painter with a wild past. (He was even arrested for murder!) Caravaggio is known for his use of light and dark to create moods and emotion in his paintings. Dutch artists Vermeer and Rembrandt, adopted this technique. It lasted until the 18th century, when another group of painters, with a different vision, introduced light, amusing rococo style.

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Where does an orchestra sit in a theater?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. In the balcony
2. On the proscenium
3. In a pit

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Theater

The orchestra for a musical theater production sits in a pit below the front of the stage.

3 A theater orchestra sits in an orchestra pit.

© J. Moatti / Explorer Archives

A theater orchestra is seated in a pit in front of the stage. Box seats, on tiers around the theater's perimeter, were considered the best. Aristocrats in the boxes didn't have to mix with commoners in the floor seats below.

Formal theatrical productions started in ancient Greece where theaters were large open spaces surrounded by seats; similar to small stadiums. Plays included music and dancing, but early ones were performed without scenery. Actors—all men—wore masks. Later, a wooden set, called a skene, was added. Plays continued to be performed outdoors in ancient Rome and through the Middle Ages. In the Renaissance, theater moved indoors. Shakespeare's plays were performed at the Globe Theater in London. Women's roles—even Juliet—were played by men. Audiences stood or sat on benches. Often they'd talk, walk around, and even shout at the actors.

Modern Theater

In the 17th century, women were finally allowed to perform. Theaters were showplaces with ornate balconies and box seating for wealthy people who didn't want to mix with commoners seated on the benches. Many of these theaters are still used today.

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Which swimming stroke is the fastest?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Backstroke
2. Butterfly
3. Crawl

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Crawl

Think about this: Swimming is the only sport in which athletes move fastest when they crawl!

3 The fastest swimming stroke is the crawl.

© Len Sirman

Swimming has been part of the modern Olympics since they started in 1896. Races in which swimmers use the crawl stroke are called freestyle races.

There are four swimming strokes used in competition—backstroke, breast stroke, butterfly, and crawl. Organized swimming competitions, called meets, probably started in England in the 1830s. The first stroke used in competition was the breast stroke.

Making a Splash

English swimmers were happy to glide along with the breast stroke until 1844 when a group of American Indians went to England for a swim meet. The Indians swam as they had for generations, kicking their feet and driving their arms through the water like windmill blades. With this style of swimming, they won the meet. The Europeans were amazed, and the crawl was introduced in competition.

Native Swimmers

North American Indians weren't the only ones to use the crawl. Indians of South America, Australian Aborigines, and Pacific islanders—including native Hawaiians—all had their own versions of the crawl.

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What position did Bobby Orr play for the Boston Bruins?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

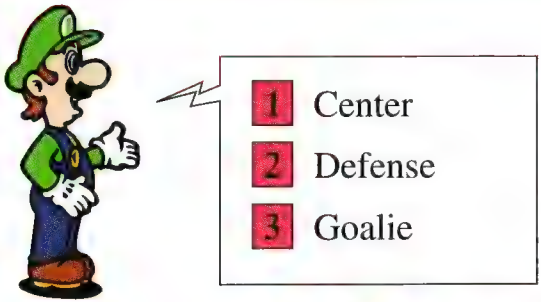

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Bobby Orr

Even though he was a defenseman, Bobby Orr set scoring records in the National Hockey League.

2 Bobby Orr was a defenseman for the Boston Bruins ice hockey team.

© UPI/Corbis-Bettmann

Bobby Orr of the Boston Bruins in action.

In the game of ice hockey, a defenseman's job is to keep his team's opponents from scoring goals. It's rare for a defensive player to score goals on his own. That's why Bobby Orr (1948-) was unique. He played defense, but he also was the National Hockey League's leading scorer in the 1969-70 and 1974-75 seasons.

Pride of Boston

"Bobby O," as fans called him, joined the Boston Bruins in 1966 when he was 18 years old. That year he was named the NHL rookie of the year. More awards followed. He was voted the NHL's best defensive player eight years in a row, and the league's most valuable player three years in a row. In 1969-70 and 1971-72, the Bruins, won the Stanley Cup trophy as league champions.

At the end of his career, Orr played for the Chicago Black Hawks, but after repeated knee injuries, Orr retired in 1979.

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Why are the strings the largest section of the orchestra?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Their sound is so soft.
2. They were Mozart's favorite instruments.
3. Most classical music is written for strings.

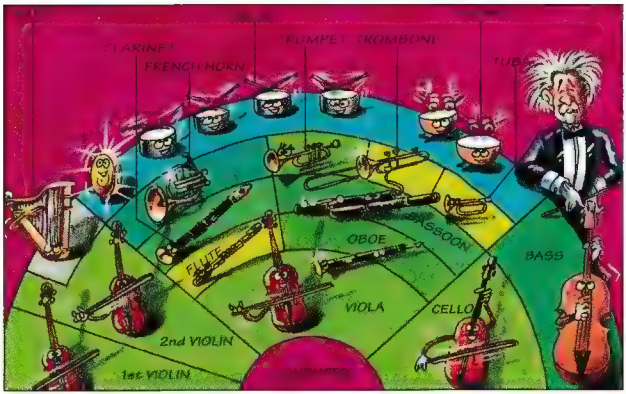
Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Orchestra

An orchestra's string section is generally large so that the sound of the strings can be heard above the sounds of the other instruments.

1 Strings are the largest section because their sound is so soft.



© Y. Tabarés

A symphony orchestra is usually arranged in a semi-circle like this. The conductor stands front and center directing the musicians.

Orchestras are usually arranged in four sections. Violin, viola, cello, and bass are the string section. The woodwinds are clarinet, oboe, flute, and bassoon. The brass section is trumpet, trombone, French horn, and tuba. Percussion includes drums, timpanis, gongs, and cymbals.

Seating Arrangements

A symphony orchestra—the largest type—usually includes about 100 musicians. About 60 of them are in the string section. Soft-sounding strings are seated at the front. Mellow woodwinds sit in the middle. Brass is stationed behind them, and the booming percussion section is at the back. Harps or pianos, are usually at the back.

This is how most orchestras are arranged, but conductors can seat musicians any way they wish. Concerts have been performed with musicians standing among the audience!

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Which instrument is the ancestor of the harp?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Lute
2. Lyre
3. Mandolin

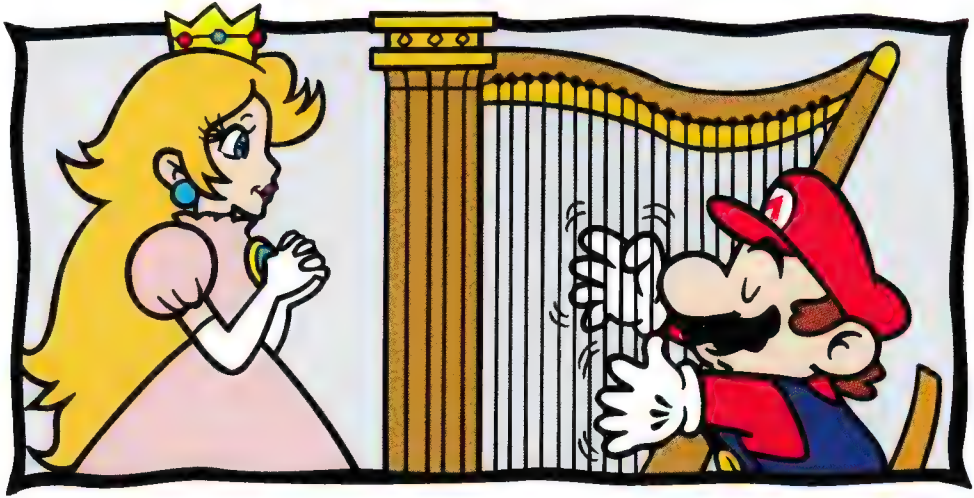

Illustration Gary Fields

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Harp

A harpist uses her thumbs and all her fingers—except the pinkies—to pluck the strings of the harp.

2 The lyre is an ancient form of harp.

© E. Gregoire / Sipa-Press

Plucking the strings in different ways allows a harpist to create different musical effects.

Modern harps have 46 strings of varying lengths. The shorter the string, the higher the note it produces. At the base of the harp are seven pedals which shorten the strings so the notes they produce are even higher. This gives the harp a greater range of sounds.

Reach for the Strings

Harpists are seated when they play. Since the harp is about 68 inches tall (170 cm), a harpist tilts the harp back against her right shoulder so she can reach all the strings. She plucks the shorter strings with her right hand and the longer ones with her left.

Touching Tones

Plucking the strings in different ways, or with different parts of the finger, creates different effects. Plucking the bottom of the string near the sound board makes a plinking sound. Running the fingers or fingernails along the strings makes the delicate swirling sound the harp is known for. This technique is called *glissando.*

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Who was Giuseppe Verdi?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Queen Victoria's hair stylist
2. A Spanish flamenco dancer
3. An Italian composer

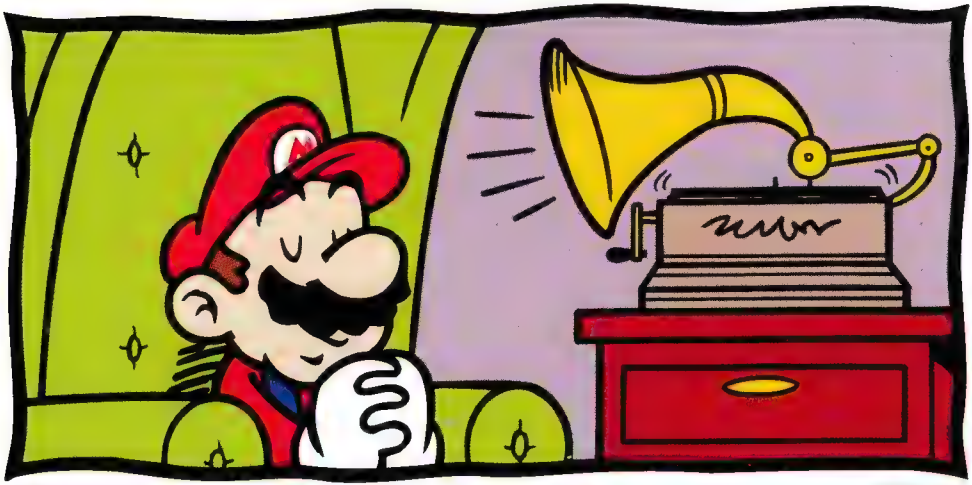

Illustration: Gary Fields

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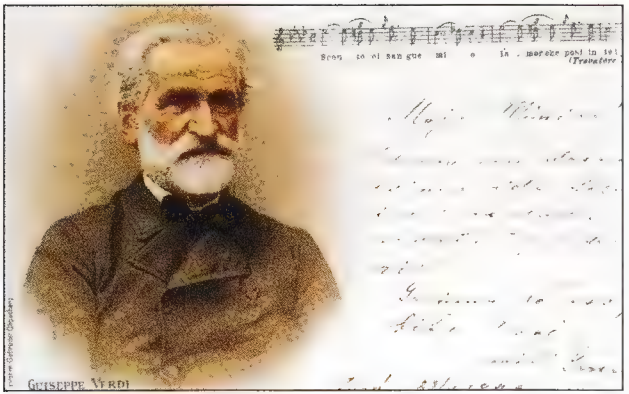
Giuseppe Verdi

One of the world's great composers, Verdi was rejected for admission to music school because his piano playing was weak.

3 Giuseppe Verdi was an Italian composer.



© J. L. Charmet / Explorer Archives

Verdi's opera Aida has an Egyptian theme. It was written to celebrate the opening of the Suez Canal, and was first performed in Cairo, Egypt.

Many of the world's great operas—such as *La Traviata, Aida, and Rigoletto*—were composed by Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901).

Fighting for Success

Verdi wrote his first opera, *Oberto,* when he was in his twenties. In 1839, it was performed at La Scala, Italy's most famous opera house, and was a success. When his second opera was a flop, he was so disappointed he considered giving up. Instead, he pulled himself together to write a third opera. Its success secured Verdi's reputation in the music world.

Dramatic Influence

Before Verdi, most operas were about heroes from mythology or ancient history. He was one of the first composers to bring dramatic stories, strong human emotion and complex characters to opera. He was so fond of theatrical drama, he adapted Shakespeare's plays Macbeth and Othello for the opera.

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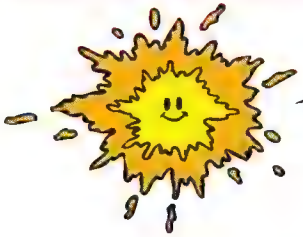
Where did jazz originate?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE



1. Dallas
2. Los Angeles
3. New Orleans

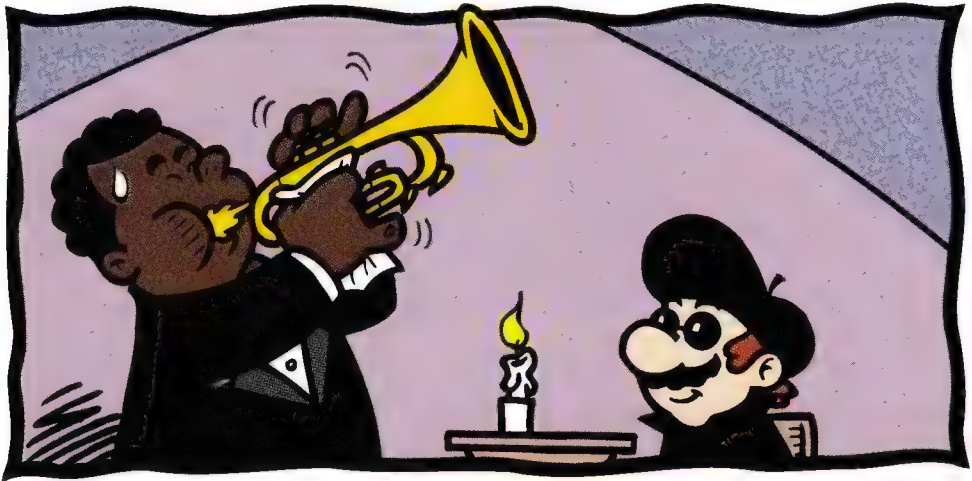


Illustration: Gary Fields

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Jazz

Though it's played all over the world, jazz is an all-American style of music. It developed in the 20th century.

3 **New Orleans is considered the birthplace of jazz music.**

© P. Frilet / Sipa-Press

New Orleans, Louisiana, is world famous for its jazz. Louis Armstrong, one of the great jazz trumpeters, was born in New Orleans.

Jazz is influenced by several types of music. It started with spirituals and work songs sung by slaves on southern plantations.

Birth of the Blues

After the Civil War, soulful spirituals formed the basis of blues music. Blues songs are usually sad, but they're not called blues because people who sing them feel "blue." They're named for the half-flatted, or "blue" notes, used in the music.

At the same time, ragtime music became popular. Ragtime—usually played on the piano—has a jaunty, syncopated rhythm.

Jazz is like a blend of blues and ragtime, with brassy influence from marching bands tossed in.

Surprise, Surprise

Jazz songs are rarely played the same way twice. Famous jazz musicians, like Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis, are known for improvising, or making up solos on the spot. That's why jazz is unpredictable and fun to listen to.

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Which was a television western?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Bonanza
2. Hullabaloo
3. Trapper John, M.D.

Illustration Gary Fields

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TV Westerns

In the 1950s and 1960s, programs about the American West were the most popular shows on television. In 1959 alone there were 32 TV series with western themes on the air.

1 Bonanza was a television western.

© H. Gris / Explorer FPG

Bonanza was the first western series to be televised in color. It starred (from left to right) Michael Landon, Lorne Greene, Dan Blocker, and Pernell Roberts.

Some famous movie stars got their starts in TV westerns. Steve McQueen starred in "Wanted: Dead or Alive" from 1958 to 1961. Clint Eastwood was an unknown actor when he landed a role in "Rawhide." He worked on the series from 1959 to 1966.

Evolution of the Western

Early TV westerns, like "The Lone Ranger," were cowboys-and-Indians style shows geared toward kids. Later westerns, such as "Cheyenne" and "Gunsmoke," had lots of action, but they also had stories about love and social issues that appealed to adults. Each series was slightly different. Some were funny; most were serious. Some were about lawmen; others about family life. "Bonanza," which ran from 1959 to 1973, was unusual because it featured a single-parent family with a father and three grown sons.

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What is a tracking shot in a movie?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A scene shot on a moving train
2. A technique in which the camera moves with the actors as they walk
3. A scene used to establish a dramatic time

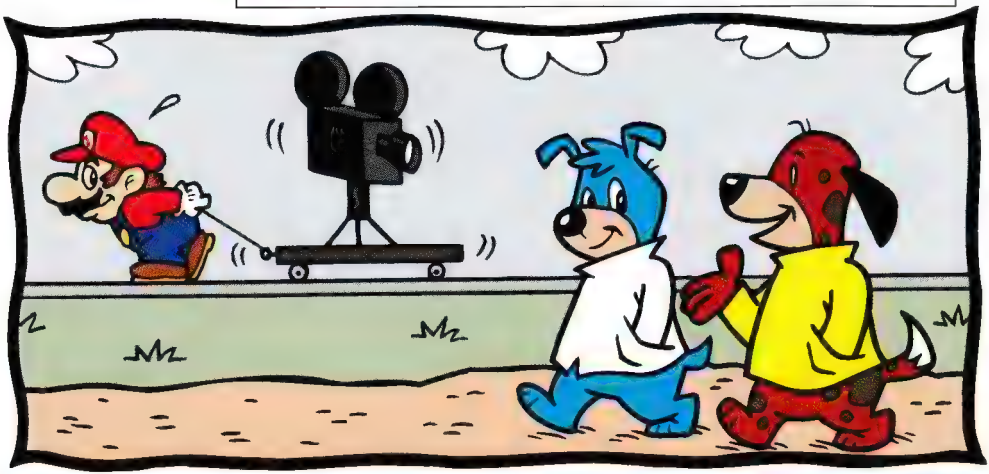

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Tracking Shot

In a tracking shot, a movie camera is attached to a rolling platform that is pulled along a set of railroad-style tracks.

2 In a tracking shot, the camera moves along with the actors as they walk.

© P / Robert / Sipa Press

In a tracking shot, a camera mounted on a rolling platform moves alongside actors as they walk.

In motion pictures, physical action helps tell a story. To capture the action, movie camera operators use dozens of photographic techniques. Most of the time, they work with their heavy cameras mounted on stands or tripods. The stand steadies the camera so the operator can adjust the focus and pivot the camera smoothly from side to side. Other scenes might call for the camera operator to hold the camera or balance it on his or her shoulder. Hand-held shots have a jostled quality (like some home videos!). Directors Woody Allen and Spike Lee are known for their use of hand-held cameras.

A Walk in the Park

The tracking shot is usually used for filming outdoors when the camera must follow an actor as he walks. For the camera to move smoothly, even on a beach or rocky road, wooden tracks are laid down, and the camera sits on a rolling platform that glides along them.

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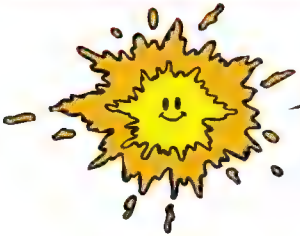
Who invented the Frisbee?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE



1. Dan Frisella
2. Walter Morrison
3. Andy Warhol

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Frisbee

A Frisbee is a toy flying disk designed to hover in the air like a flying saucer from outer space.

2 Walter Morrison invented the Frisbee.

© Lawrence Migdale / Tony Stone Worldwide, Ltd.

A boy, a dog, and a Frisbee make a great combination.

In the 1950s, Americans were fascinated by outer space. Caught up in the fad, California inventor Walter Morrison designed a metal disk-shaped toy that could hover in the air like a flying saucer. In 1957, he sold his design to Wham-O Company, which made them in plastic and called them Flyin' Saucers.

Meanwhile, Back East

In reality, Frisbees had been invented, informally, years earlier. Starting in 1870, the Frisbie Pie Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, (named for owner William Frisbie) sold its pies in disposable metal tins. Students at nearby Yale University used to use the tins to play catch. They called the tins Frisbies.

East Meets West

While visiting the east coast, a Wham-O executive saw the students playing their game and decided Frisbie was a great name for his product. He changed the spelling to avoid confusion with the pie company. In 1959, Wham-O relaunched the Frisbee and sales took off!

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Is cycling an Olympic sport?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1 No, bicycles are not permitted in the Olympics.

2 Yes, there are several cycling events in the Olympics.

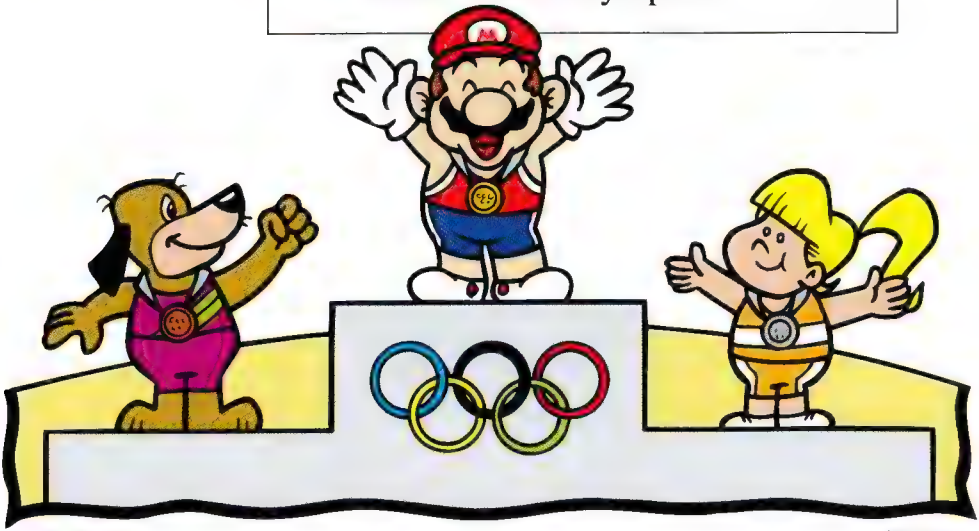

Illustration: Gary Fields

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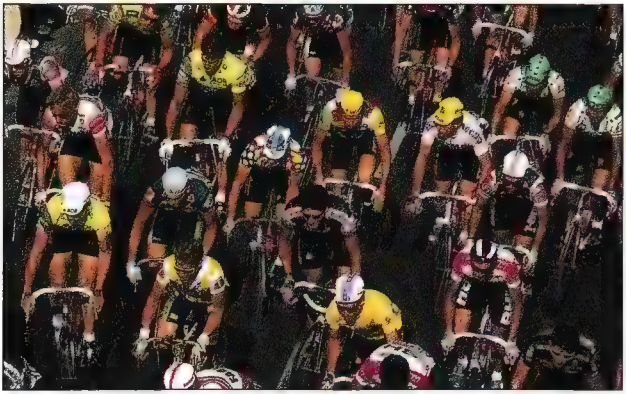
Cycling

Bicycle racing is divided into two categories: road racing and track racing. Both are part of the Olympic games.

2 **Yes, several cycling events are part of the summer Olympic games.**



© Y. Arthus-Bertrand / Explorer

Riders in a road race may start as a group. They usually ride a short distance to settle into a rhythm before they cross the starting line and the race begins.

Road races, as you can guess, are run on streets or roads. The world's most famous bicycle road race is the Tour de France, which covers 2,500 miles (4,000 km) over 24 days. In a road race, riders bike uphill, downhill, around curves, and over bumpy terrain. Races go on even in foul weather, so road racing bikes are equipped with lights and reflectors. They also have brakes, gears, and wheels that may be removed for quick repairs. Riders carry a bicycle pump, spare tire tube, and a water bottle. Along the route are control points where race officials may hand riders cups of water.

On Track

Track races are run on oval tracks, which may be banked, or sloped, so the outer lane is higher than the inner lane. Track bikes don't have brakes and must be fitted with fixed wheels. Excess equipment, like water bottles and reflectors, is removed from these lean, mean racing machines.

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What is pre-Columbian art?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Ancient native art from the Americas
2. Ceremonial masks made by ancient Greeks
3. Seascapes painted by Christopher Columbus

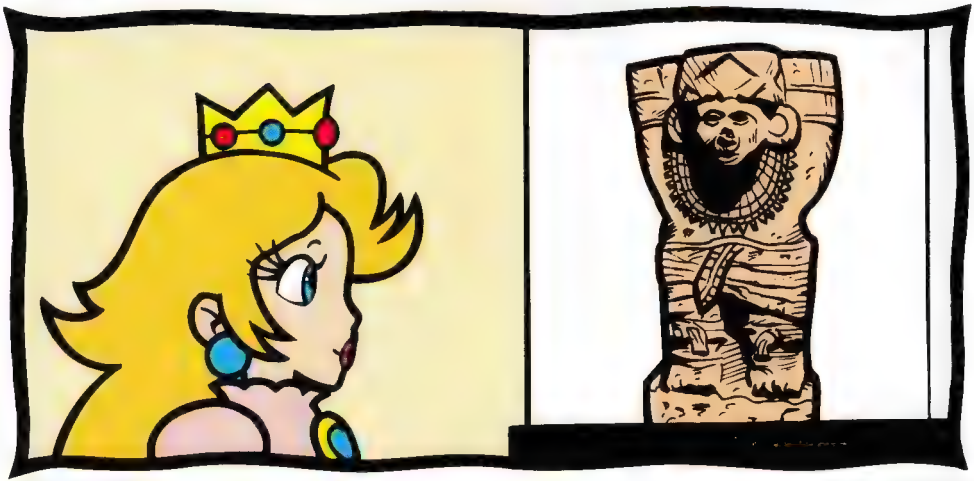

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Pre-Columbian Art

The term "pre-Columbian" refers to cultures that existed in the New World before the voyages of Columbus.

1 Pre-Columbian art is ancient native art from the Americas.

© Len Sirman

This pre-Columbian sculpture from the Aztec civilization depicts the feathered serpent god called Quetzalcoatl.

Long before Columbus found his way to the New World, native cultures thrived in North and South America.

Ancient Olmecs

The Olmec civilization lived near Veracruz, Mexico, about 1000 BC. They were master sculptors known for their work in jade and stone. The most remarkable Olmec relics are enormous stone heads carved from volcanic rock. They each weigh 44 tons (39.6 tonnes)!

Mayan Painting

The Maya, who lived in southern Mexico, left behind carved relics of jade, gold, and stone, as well as decorated pottery; but they were best known for their skill as painters. Some paintings represented Mayan gods, but most depicted everyday life, and political and historical events in Mayan civilization. These pre-Columbian relics help archaeologists and historians understand what Mayan life was like thousands of years ago.

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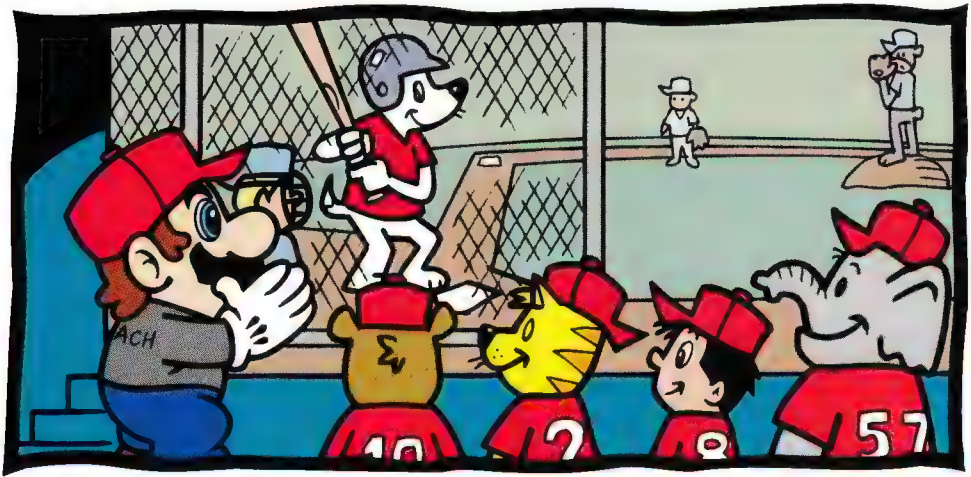
Where was the first Little League game played?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Walla Walla, Washington
2. Wauwatosa, Wisconsin
3. Williamsport, Pennsylvania



Illustration, Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Little League

The first Little League game was played in 1939. Today, there are Little League organizations in the United States, and in 31 foreign countries.

3 The first Little League game was played in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

© Superstock

A Little League pitcher puts a batter to the test in San Antonio, Texas.

Baseball was already popular in the United States by the 1930s. Stars like Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb were big names in the big leagues. Teens and men played on organized teams in their communities. But little kids had to settle for playing pick-up games in the schoolyard.

A League for Kids

Little League was created teach youngsters basic baseball skills in an organized way, with kids their own age. The first teams were made up of boys between the ages of 8 and 12. Girls were admitted in 1974.

League Rules

Little League fields are two-thirds the size of a professional baseball diamond. The games last six innings instead of the usual nine. Unlike Major League Baseball's championship, the Little League championship really is decided in a "world" series. International teams compete for the title each year, at a series played in Williamsport, PA.

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Where were roller skates invented?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Belgium
2. England
3. Finland

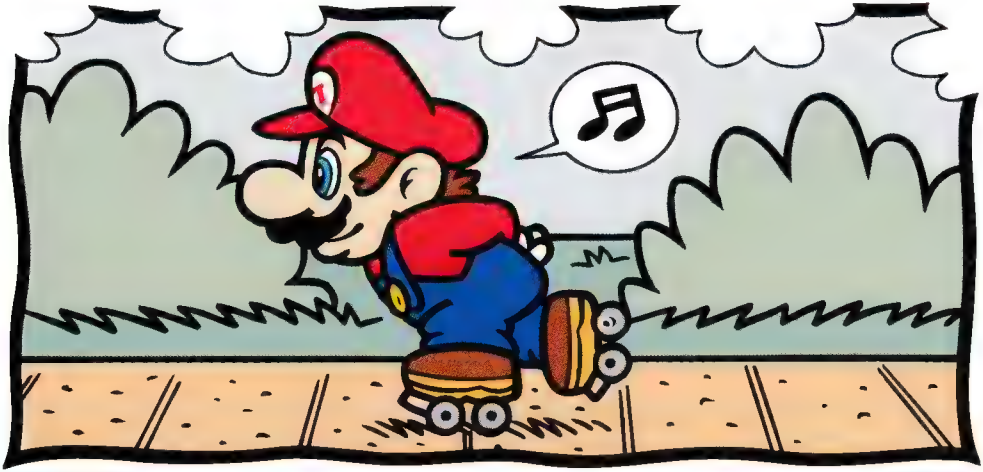

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Roller Skates

In 1760, inventor Joseph Merlin, was going to a costume party. He wanted a costume that would impress his friends. So, he came up with the idea of shoes with wheels!

1 Roller skates were invented in Belgium.

© Lebot / Gamma

You probably roller skate on sidewalks and in parks for fun. Did you know that over the years, ballets, operas, and Broadway shows have been performed on roller skates?

Imagine the entrance Merlin must have made. He rolled in the door, straight across the room, and crashed into a huge mirror! One thing Merlin hadn't considered was how to stop on his fancy wheeled shoes.

Rolling Along

About 100 years later, inventors were still toying with the idea of skates with wheels. Ice-skating had been popular for generations, and skating on land seemed like a good idea. James Plimpton, of Medfield, Massachusetts, created skates with four wheels on each foot (Merlin's had two), and small pads between the wheels and boot. With that extra flexibility, a skater could change direction by shifting her weight.

In the 1980s, a new type of roller skate was introduced. These in-line skates have a line, or blade, of tiny rollers that mimic the motion of skating on ice.

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What is the Fosbury Flop?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A two-point conversion play in football
2. A high-jumping technique
3. A defensive move in basketball

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

High Jump

At the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico City, Dick Fosbury's high-jumping style looked weird, but it worked. He won a gold medal!

The high jump is an event for both men and women at track and field competitions, including the Summer Olympic Games. In the high jump, competitors take a running start and then try to leap over a crossbar without knocking it off its vertical supports. Once each competitor has cleared the bar, it's raised to a higher position. Competition continues until only one athlete is able to clear the bar. He or she is the winner.

2 The Fosbury Flop is a high-jumping technique.

© Len Strman

American Dick Fosbury pioneered the style of high-jumping head first and backwards over the crossbar. Today, almost all high jumpers use this style.

Fabulous Fosbury

High jumpers used to jump over the crossbar feet first. American Dick Fosbury changed that by jumping backwards and head first. His style became known as the Fosbury Flop. The 1968 Summer Olympics was the first time Fosbury "flopped" in international competition. No one had ever seen anything like it! But after he won a gold medal, they couldn't argue with success. Today, almost all high jumpers use the Fosbury Flop.

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Which is an Olympic track and field event?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Ice Dancing
2. Long Jump
3. Pommel Horse

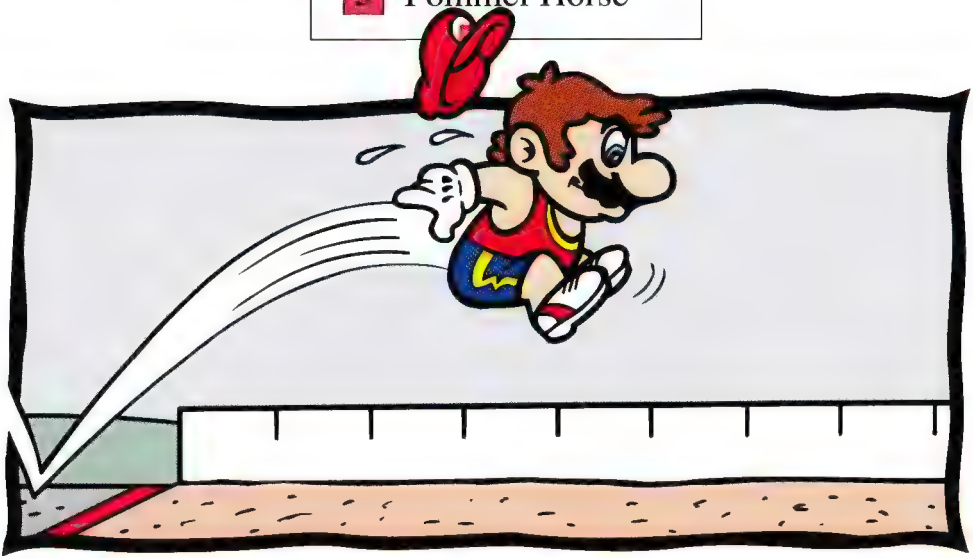

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Long Jump

In the long jump, competitors take a running start and then jump forward as far as they can.

2 The long jump is an Olympic track and field event.

© Len Sirman

To achieve the maximum lengths on their jumps, long jump competitors try to fall forward after their feet hit the ground. It's not easy to do!

At the end of the long jump runway, a piece of wood called the takeoff board, is imbedded in the ground. Competitors may take as long a running start as they like, but they have to begin their jump by the time they hit the takeoff board.

To make sure they follow the rules, one judge watches the athlete's feet at takeoff. If the athlete steps over the takeoff board, the jump doesn't count.

Falling Forward

Another judge stands alongside the sand pit at the end of the runway to mark the landing point. The length of a jump is measured from the nearest mark in the sand made by the athlete's body.

If a competitor jumps forward and lands on his feet, the jump is measured from the takeoff board to his footprints in the sand. If the athlete lands on his feet then falls backward onto his hands, the jump is measured to where his hands hit the sand.

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In which sport do people ride on river rapids?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Sculling
2. Yachting
3. Whitewater rafting

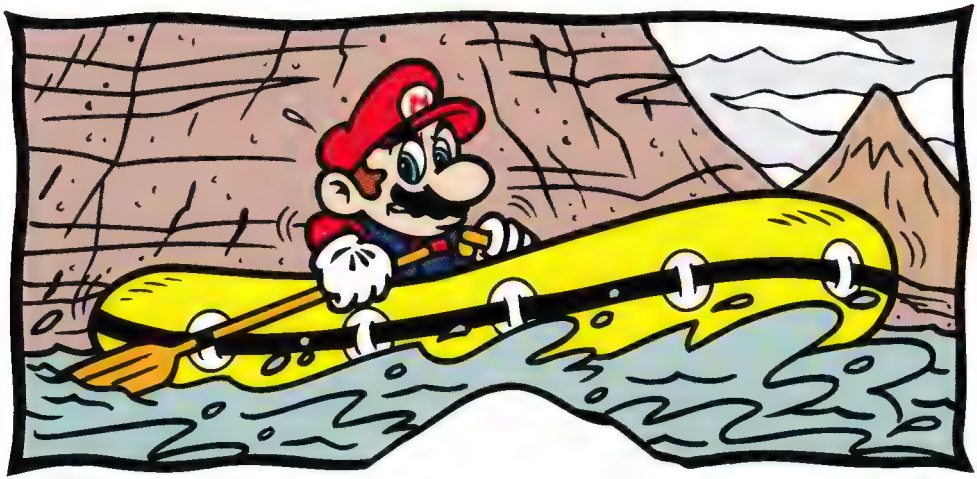

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Rafting

Whitewater is the name given to fast-flowing river rapids that travel over rocks. The water churns so much, its surface appears to be white.

3 In whitewater rafting, people ride on river rapids.

© Len Sirman

Whitewater rafting is often done in rafts that hold eight or ten people. The fast-flowing river rapids are so rough that their surface appears to be white.

Explorer John Wesley Powell is considered to be the father of whitewater rafting. In 1869, he led an expedition to chart the course of the Colorado River from Wyoming through the Grand Canyon. Powell kept a detailed diary of the trip. Over the years, people have been inspired to follow in Powell's path down the river. This is how whitewater rafting was born.

Riding the Rapids

Powell and his group encountered lots of whitewater on their trip. It was hard for their wooden boats to survive it. After Powell, a few adventurers navigated whitewater in boats, but it was hard to do. In the 1950s, people started using heavy-duty rubber rafts to ride the rapids. The flexible rafts were better able to survive the rough waters. Though rafting is still tough, it has become a popular activity on many U.S. rivers.

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What are "soft-shoe" and "buck and wing"?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Airplane maneuvers
2. Types of footwear
3. Tap dancing styles

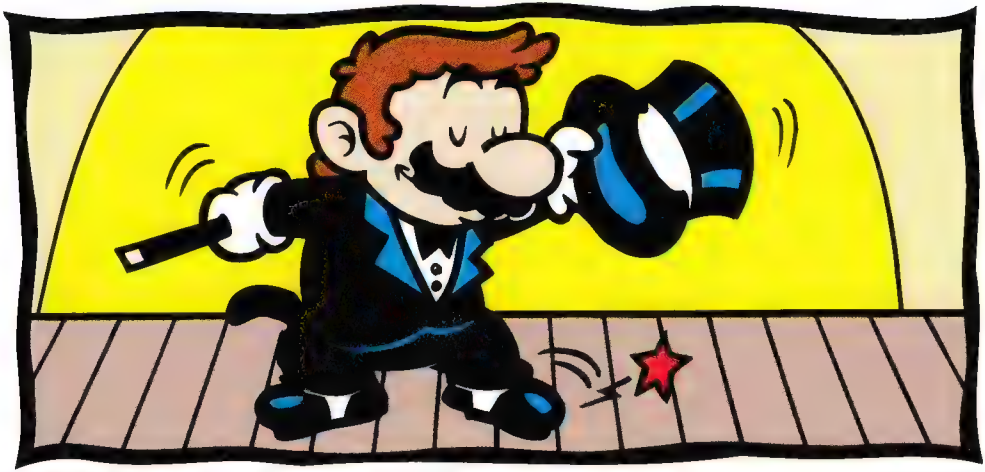

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Tap Dance

A soft-shoe dance is performed without metal taps on the dancer's shoes. Buck and wing is fast, energetic tap dancing.

3 Soft-shoe and buck and wing are styles of tap dance.

© Everett Collection

Shirley Temple and Bill (Bojangles) Robinson perform a spirited tap dance in *The Littlest Rebel.*

In old England, folk dancers put on heavy wooden shoes and performed lively, foot-stamping dances. The shoes were called clogs, so the dance was called clog dancing. It was fun and noisy, and it was the forerunner of modern tap dance.

Toe-tapping

The first tap shoes, developed in the 1800s, had wooden soles, but instead of stamping, dancers shuffled and tapped their feet to create a rhythmic clicking. Later, the shoes were modified so wooden "taps" were attached only at the heel and toe. Then, metal taps replaced the wooden ones to make the sound more distinct.

Individual Styles

As dancers experimented with the new dance form, they developed their own "signature" foot movements and footwork. Some dancers were known for a smooth, flowing soft-shoe style. Others used their legs, arms, and hands in lively buck and wing style.

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What are most toy marbles made of?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Glass
2. Shell
3. Wood

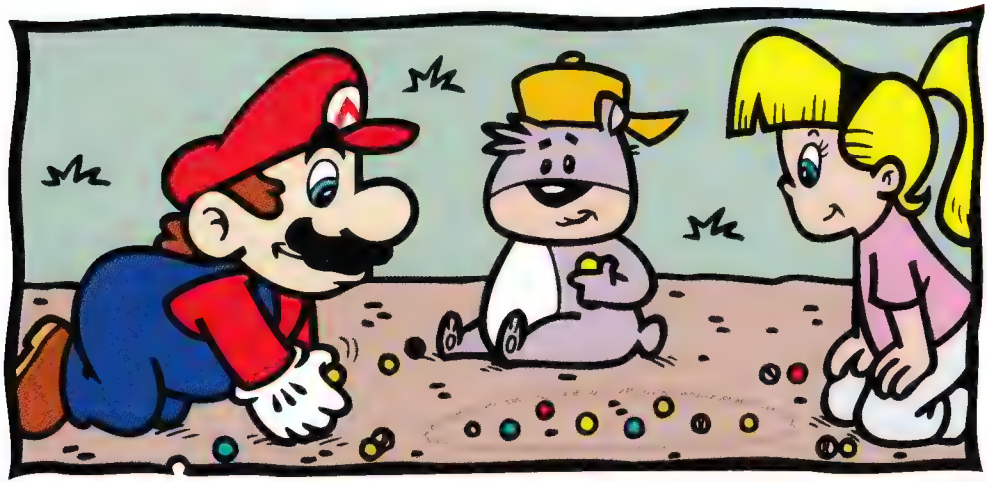

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Marbles

In the 1700s, most toy marbles were made from chips of marble. The name stuck, even though today's marbles are usually made of glass.

1 Most toys marbles are made of glass.

© A. LeBot / Gamma

A player shoots a marble by flicking it with his thumb. Kids have played with marbles for centuries. Today, some kids and adults participate in marbles tournaments.

Kids in ancient societies used to play games with small round stones and shells. Later marbles were crafted from balls of clay, china, or agate.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, craftsmen made glass marbles by twisting pieces of colored glass into long rods and then chopping and shaping the rods into spheres. Every marble was slightly different. They were nicknamed by their appearance. Milkies are made of white glass. Peppermints have bands of red, white, and blue. Clambroth marbles are a solid color with different colored swirls.

Kids' Game

In most marble games, players try to capture their opponents' marbles. They draw a circle on the ground and then take turns "shooting" their marbles into the circle. If a player's shot knocks another player's marble out of the circle, the shooter wins the marble he knocked out.

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Where was the first jigsaw puzzle made?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. United States
2. England
3. China

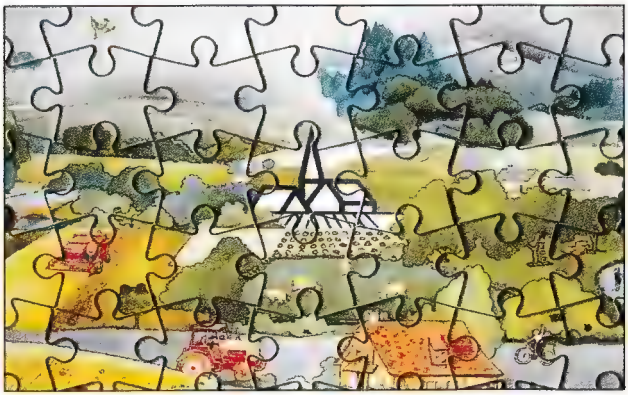
Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Jigsaw Puzzles

The first jigsaw puzzles, created around 1760, were made to help kids learn geography.

2 Jigsaw puzzles were invented in England around 1760.



© Rerenguler / Jerrican

A jigsaw is a thin-bladed saw used to cut intricate patterns in wood. Jigsaw puzzles look like they could have been cut with a jigsaw, but most are cut in factories using a standardized die press.

Englishman John Spilsbury knew that memorizing maps was a boring way for kids to learn geography. So, he decided to make a game of it.

He drew a map of England with all its counties on a piece of wood. He painted each county a different color, then he cut the painted map into pieces along the county border lines. By fitting the pieces together, kids learned to identify each county, and saw where each one belonged on the map.

Cut it Out

Today, most jigsaw puzzles are made from a layer of printed paper that has been glued to a backing of wood or cardboard. The pieces are cut with a die press, a sort of giant cookie-cutter that presses down through the puzzle and cuts it into hundreds of pieces. Then the pieces are separated, and the puzzled is boxed and sold.

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Which deck of cards is used to tell fortunes?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Pinochle
2. Poker
3. Tarot

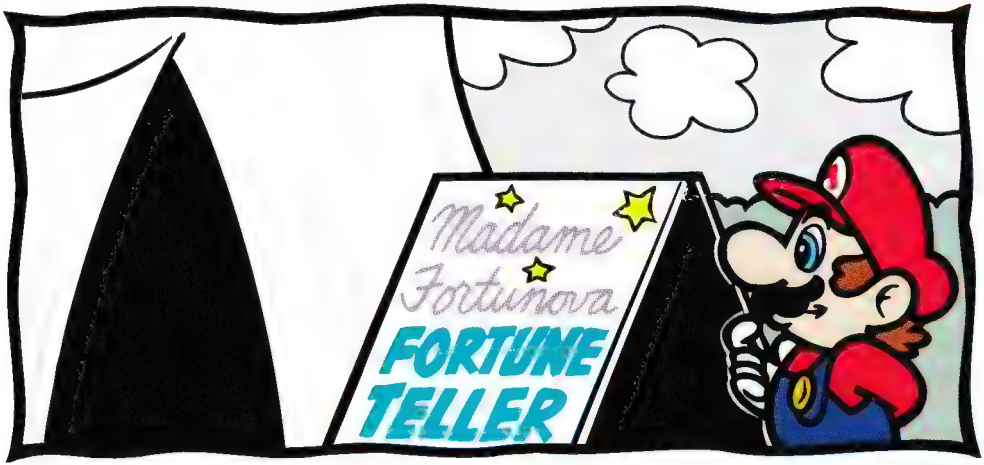

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Tarot Cards

These unusual cards, which originated around 1390, are used to tell fortunes. Most people have their tarot cards read just for fun.

3 Tarot cards are used to tell fortunes.

© Len Sirman

The unusual picture cards of the tarot deck are called the Major Arcana. Each has a special meaning. The Wheel of Fortune, above, signifies change.

A tarot deck contains 78 cards; 56 are similar to regular playing cards, with four suits of 14 cards each. The tarot suits are called cups, swords, wands, and pentacles (a pentacle is a five-pointed star). In general, cups relate to love; swords to power; wands to creativity; and pentacles to wealth.

Major Arcana

The unique cards in the tarot deck are the 22 cards called the Major Arcana. These are unusual picture cards with special meaning. The Tower, for example, means sudden change. The Sun means a happy love life.

Reading the Cards

When a person has a tarot card reading, he or she starts by asking a question, such as "When will I get married?" or "Will I find a new job?". Then the card reader shuffles the deck and lays out several cards. By interpreting the meaning of the cards, the reader finds the answer.

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What do you need to play bridge?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Ball
2. Dice
3. Playing cards

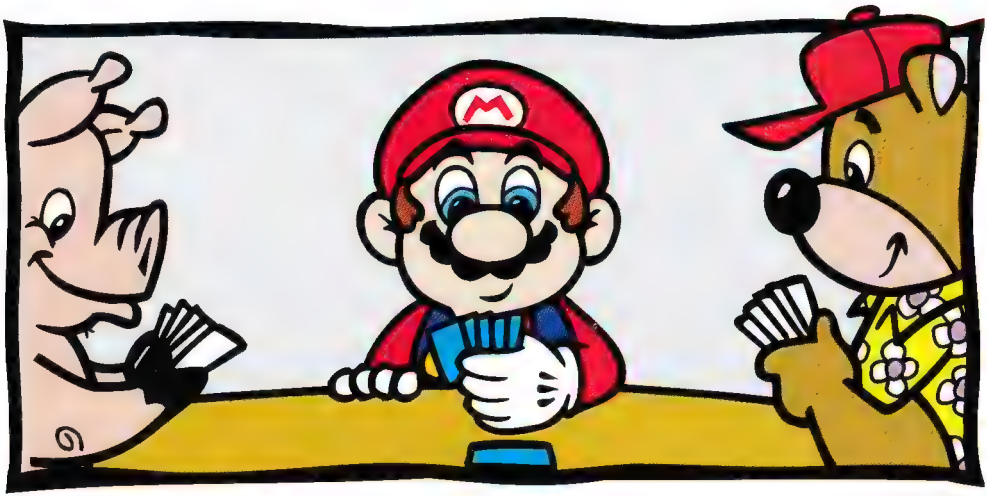

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Bridge

Serious bridge players spend years learning to master the game. Some play professionally in national and international tournaments.

3 Bridge is a card game.

© A Le Bot / Gamma

Bridge is usually a game for four players, though there's a version for two players, called "honeymoon bridge," and several versions for three players.

Bridge is usually played by four people. They pair off as partners, with each pair sitting opposite each other. The object of the game is for one pair to capture as many of their opponents' cards as possible.

Trumps and Tricks

Each player is dealt 13 cards. A player who holds many high cards, such as aces and kings, should capture more cards than a player with a low hand. But there's a wrinkle: At the beginning of each hand, one suit is declared the "trump" suit. Trumps beat all others. So a two of trumps could capture an ace of any other suit. Each player places a card from his hand in the center of the table. The player who played the highest card captures all four. This is called taking a trick.

When all the cards have been played, the pair that has taken the most tricks wins the hand. The cards are shuffled and dealt again, and play continues.

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Who was Elvis Presley?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. An Irish film director
2. An American rock and roll singer
3. An English distance runner

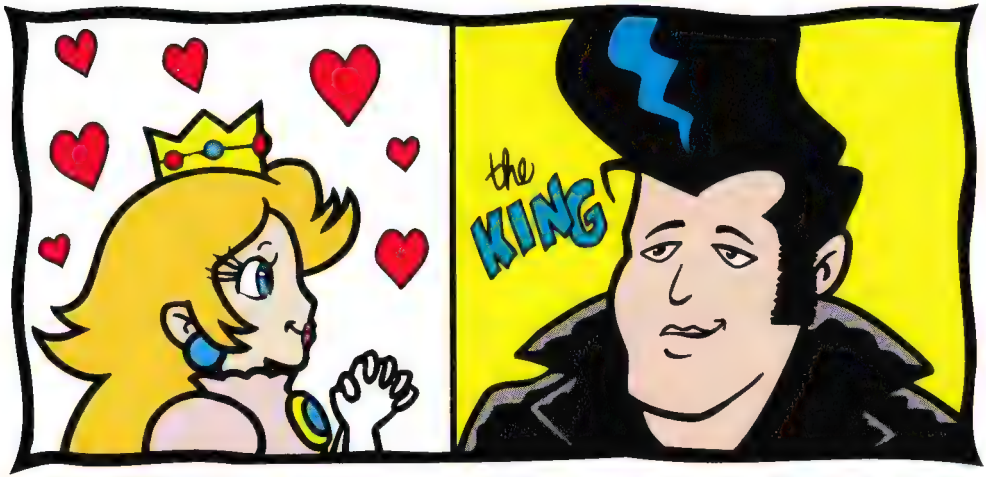


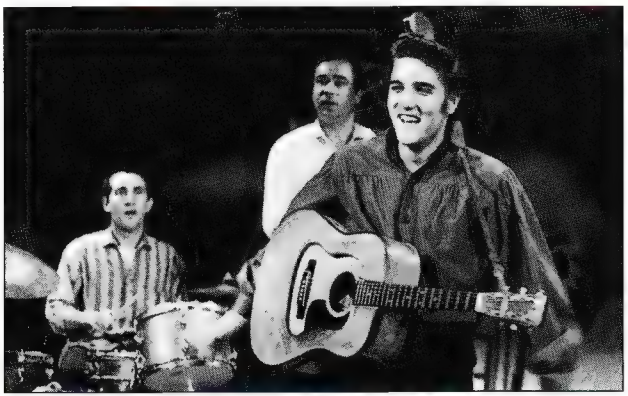
Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Elvis Presley

From the time he released his first single in 1954, Elvis Presley was a hit. Girls thought he was handsome. Boys liked his tough, dangerous look. And everyone loved his rich baritone voice.

2 Elvis Presley was an American rock and roll singer.



© UPI / Bettmann

Elvis Presley performs at a rehearsal for a live television appearance on "The Ed Sullivan Show" on October 28, 1956.

Elvis Presley (1935-1977) grew up singing gospel music at church. As he got older he became interested in blues music. Singing was just a hobby for Elvis, but when he went to Sun Records studios to record a song as a gift for his mother, his life changed.

A Star is Born

The owner of Sun Records heard Elvis sing and convinced him to record professionally. Within two years, he had his first gold record, "Heartbreak Hotel." Many more followed, including "Hound Dog" and "Don't Be Cruel." Through his career he also made more than 25 films. Some people consider Elvis the first rock star. He's known for his voice and his singing style. His upper lip curled into a sneer, his hips wiggled, and his black hair flopped over one eye. He was handsome, charming and a great singer, too. Elvis still has fans around the world.

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Which is another name for the snare drum?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Kettle drum
2. Side drum
3. Tom-tom

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Snare Drum

When a snare drum is carried by a drummer in a marching band, it is slung from the drummer's shoulder and it rests at the drummer's hip. In orchestras or rock bands, snare drums rest on metal stands.

2 **The snare drum is sometimes called the side drum.**

© P. Wysocki / Explorer

Snare drums are sometimes called side drums because of the way they're carried by drummers in marching bands.

Of all the drums in a drummer's kit, snare drums have the most distinctive sound. They're made from two pieces of calfskin or plastic stretched over the ends of a metal or wooden drum frame. Stretched across the lower drum head are the metal snares that give the drum its distinctive "rat-a-tat" sound.

Drum Roll Please

A drummer plays the snare drum by beating the upper drum head with wooden sticks. When struck, the upper drum head vibrates, which causes the drum frame to vibrate, which transmits the vibrations to the lower head. The vibration of the lower head is magnified by the snares—thin wires, or wire-wrapped strings of silk or nylon. The snares give the drum a slight buzzing sound, as compared with the hollow thump of a bass drum or tom-tom.

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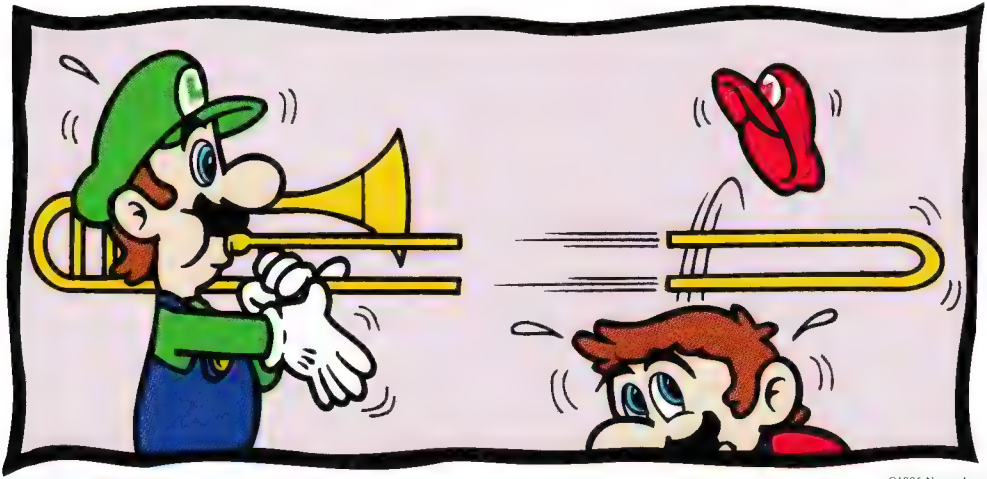
Which are brass instruments?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Clarinet, flute, and oboe
2. Violin, cello, and bass
3. Trombone, trumpet, and tuba



Illustration, Gary Fields

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Brass Instruments

Musicians play brass instruments by blowing into a cup-shaped mouthpiece and pressing buttons, called valves, to play different notes.

3 The trombone, trumpet, and tuba are brass instruments.

© Len Sirman

Brass instruments are a key element in marching bands. They're also an important part of jazz music. The tuba player on the left and the trombone player on the right are part of a jazz marching band.

Early brass instruments were simple horns with a straight body and a bell-shaped end. They were used for ceremonies; not as musical instruments.

In the Middle Ages, a series of trumpet blasts was used to announce the arrival of a member of royalty or the nobility. Armies used trumpets to sound the charge to battle.

Making Notes

Trumpets weren't used to make music because they couldn't play all the notes in the scale. It wasn't until the 1800s that a system of valves was created to allow the trumpet to play a wider variety of notes.

Marching Bands

During the Civil War, troops formed brass bands of trumpets, trombones, tubas, and French horns. These military bands, played as they marched. After the war, marching bands remained popular. Today, they're an important part of holiday parades and other events.

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What do athletes need for sculling?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Boats
2. Helmets
3. Steel-toed shoes

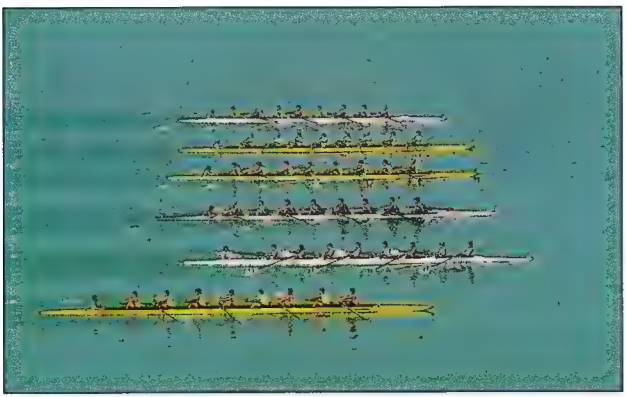
Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Rowing and Sculling

Long, narrow boats are used in the sports of rowing and sculling. These lightweight racing boats are called shells.

1 **Boats are needed for sculling.**



© Tropman / Explorer

Boat-racing competitions are called regattas. The most famous regatta in the U.S. is the Head-of-the-Charles, which takes place on the Charles River in Boston each year.

Rowing and sculling are both boat-racing sports. The main difference between the two sports is the rowing techniques used to propel the boats through the water.

In rowing, each member of the racing team uses both hands to stroke one oar. Teams consist of 2, 4, or 8 rowers. There must be an equal number of oars on each side of the shell for it to travel in a straight path. Rowers sit on sliding seats that allow them to use the strength of their legs to help pull the oars through the water.

An eight-man rowing team includes a ninth member, called a coxswain. The coxswain sits at the head of the boat and directs the rowers on a straight course.

Sculling

In sculling, each member of the racing team strokes two oars—one in each hand. This means that sculling can be an individual sport. Racing boats have 1, 2, or 4 scullers.

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What did Little Miss Muffet sit on?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A buffet
2. A tuffet
3. A tussah

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Nursery Rhymes

Do you know what a tuffet is? It's a small stool. It can also be a clump of grass.

2 Little Miss Muffet sat on a tuffet.

© The Bettmann Archive

A watercolor of the spider and Miss Muffett by Anne Anderson.

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet
Eating her curds and whey.
Along came a spider,
And sat down beside her,
And frightened Miss Muffet away.

Real People

The nursery rhyme about Little Miss Muffet was written in the 1700s. Even though the rhyme probably is not a true story, there really was a Miss Muffet. Her name was Patience, and her father, Dr. Thomas Muffet, wrote the poem for her. Even the spider had significance. Dr. Muffet was an entomologist—a scientist who studies bugs.

A Lamb in School

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow;
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

This rhyme was written in 1830 by Sarah Josepha Hale of Boston. She didn't have a particular girl in mind when she wrote the rhyme, but the tale of a lamb following a girl to school was probably true.

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Which is the pen name used by author Theodore Geisel?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Dr. Doolittle
2. Dr. Seuss
3. Dr. Spock

Illustration. Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Dr. Seuss

Theodore Geisel started writing books as Dr. Seuss in the 1930s. That means your parents, and even your grandparents, might have read Dr. Seuss when they were kids.

2 Author Theodore Geisel is better known as Dr. Seuss.

© L.P.I. / Corbis-Bettmann

Theodore Geisel, better known as Dr. Seuss, (1904-1991) wrote and illustrated nearly 50 books during his life.

Theodore Geisel intended to become a teacher, but after he finished college he found something he enjoyed more—writing and illustrating. He went to work for news and humor magazines writing articles and illustrating them with cartoons. At the same time, he wrote his first book for kids, *And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street.* When the book was published, in 1937, Geisel decided to use a different name, known as a "pen name," to distinguish his children's writing from his adult work. He chose Dr. Seuss (Seuss was his middle name).

Hop on Pop

Dr. Seuss is known for his nonsense rhymes and words, which teach kids to identify syllables and word sounds. So, even though creatures like Gacks and Yings might seem silly, they had a secret purpose...teaching kids to read. Theodore Geisel was a teacher after all!

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What is a koto?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Costa Rican dessert
2. Japanese musical instrument
3. Mexican hat

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Koto

Historians believe the koto originated in China and was introduced to Japan about 710 AD. The koto is a featured instrument in most traditional Japanese music.

2 A koto is a Japanese musical instrument.

© SuperStock

The koto is played with three picks attached to the right hand or with bare fingers. Here, a woman in traditional dress plays a koto.

A koto is a stringed instrument similar to a zither. Thirteen strings, made of silk or nylon, are stretched above a wooden base and held in position by wooden bridges at each end of the base. Another movable bridge is placed under each string. The moving bridge raises the string slightly. By sliding the bridge into different positions a player can change the sound, or pitch, of the strings. The koto's distinctive "plinking" sound is a recognizable part of traditional Japanese music.

Take a Seat

A koto player kneels or sits cross-legged on the floor with the instrument in front of her. She plucks the strings using small flat picks, called tsume, made of bone, bamboo, or ivory. The tsume are attached to the thumb, index, and middle fingers of the player's right hand. The koto player uses her left hand to press on the strings to raise their pitch.

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What is at the center of a baseball?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Chocolate
2. Cork
3. Rubber

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Baseball

Beneath a baseball's leather cover are layers of different materials. At the ball's center is a sphere of cork called a pill.

2 The center of a baseball is made of cork.

© SuperStock

A regulation baseball must weigh between 5 and 5½ ounces (142-149 g) and measure between 9 and 9¼ inches (23-23.5 cm) in circumference.

The pill is encased in two layers of rubber. The rubber is coated with glue, then four separate layers of yarn are wrapped around it. First is a layer of thick gray wool yarn, followed by a layer of thinner white wool, another layer of gray wool, and a layer of white cotton-polyester thread. The yarn layers allow the ball to absorb the impact of a bat and retain its shape.

Under Cover

The final step in the process is sewing on the ball's leather outer cover. The cover, made of two figure-8-shaped pieces of cowhide, is stapled to the ball to hold it in place. The cover is stitched by hand and the staples are removed. Every cover contains exactly 108 stitches. It takes ten minutes to stitch the cover on the ball.

Fun Facts

On average, a baseball in the major leagues remains in play for just four pitches! A major league team uses about 18,000 balls a year.

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Who was Frank Lloyd Wright?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1 American architect

2 Canadian novelist

3 English painter

Illustration, Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Frank Lloyd Wright

In the late 1890s, Frank Lloyd Wright and other young architects began designing buildings in a style that became known as the Prairie School of architecture.

1 Frank Lloyd Wright was an American architect.

© SuperStock

Fallingwater is a private home that was designed by architect Frank Lloyd Wright in 1936.

Prairie Style was the opposite of the elaborate architectural styles that had been popular in the 19th century. Prairie houses had little decorative detail and none of the rounded turrets and porches of Victorian houses. They had simple, straight lines and large open spaces. They were low, flat, and open, like the prairies themselves. Prairie Style began in the midwest. Frank Lloyd Wright started his career in Chicago, and the city's suburbs, particularly Oak Park, Illinois, still contain examples of his work.

Organic Architecture

Frank Lloyd Wright is known for designing buildings that blended with their surroundings. Some of his houses were built into rocky cliff sides, others incorporated natural streams in their designs. He even designed furniture for his houses, so that inside and outside blended together.

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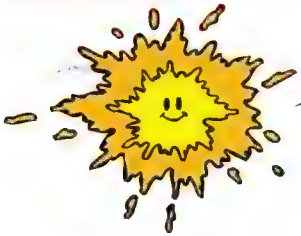
Which type of boats are used for racing?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE



1. Trawlers
2. Tugboats
3. Yachts

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Yachting

Yacht racing became an organized sport in the 19th century. People who owned yachts joined together to form yacht clubs, and the clubs sponsored races for the members.

3 Yachts are used for racing.

© L. Maquet

Yacht design has evolved since the first America's Cup race in 1851. Single-masted cutters and schooners with more than one mast are still the preferred styles for these beautiful racing boats.

Yachting caught on first in England, where the earliest yacht clubs were established in the 1720s. It took many years before yachting became popular in other countries. One of the first yacht clubs in the U.S. was the New York Yacht Club, formed in 1844.

Built for Speed

Early yachts were designed like cutters, light, fast, single-masted boats that originally were used as trading ships. But when an American schooner went to England in 1851 and won a prominent yacht race, some yacht designers changed their styles. Schooners are even lighter than cutters, but they carry two or more masts.

The schooner that won that race back in 1851 was called the *America*. The prize for the race became known as the America's Cup. America's Cup challenges, now a series of racing events or regattas, are still run today.

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In which sport do competitors perform round-offs and splits?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Biathlon
2. Discus
3. Gymnastics

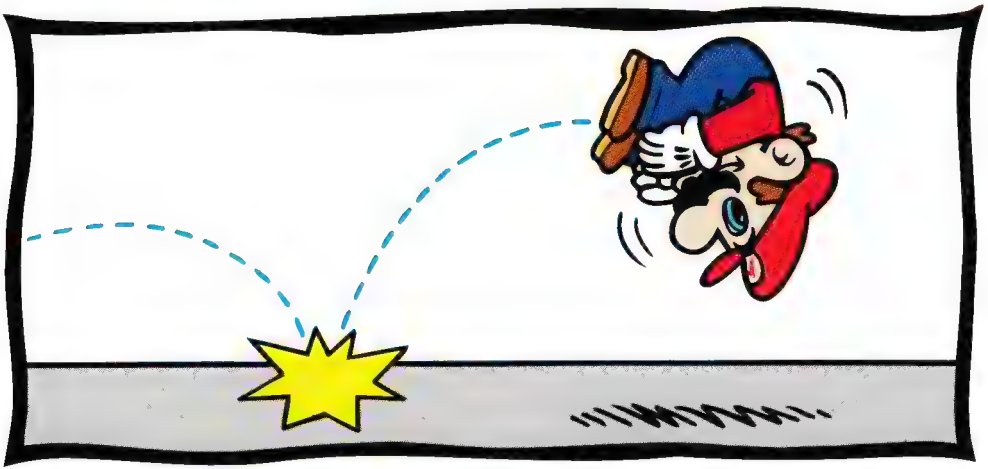

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Gymnastics

Both men and women compete in gymnastics. The sport requires athletes to demonstrate grace, strength, and flexibility. It's difficult to master, and exciting to watch.

3 Round-offs and splits are performed in gymnastics.

© Researchers J. Wachter / Explorer Imprime en CEE

This gymnast is performing on the balance beam. The beam is made of wood. It's just 4 inches (10 cm) wide and raised above the ground. Gymnasts must be graceful and poised to perform well in this event.

Men's gymnastics includes six events: parallel bars, high bar, rings, pommel horse, vault, and floor exercise. Most of the events are designed to demonstrate the gymnast's upper body strength. Floor exercise demonstrates the gymnast's flexibility and skill at tumbling and acrobatics. Some gymnasts specialize in a particular event, but elite gymnasts—those at the top of the sport—must excel at all the events.

Crowd Pleasers

Though men's gymnastics became a competitive sport before women's gymnastics did, it's the women's competition that really draws the crowds. Women's gymnastics includes four events: uneven parallel bars, balance beam, vault, and floor exercise. The women's floor exercise is done to music. It demonstrates strength, flexibility, and grace.

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What is a bivouac?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A container for liquids
2. A temporary campsite
3. An African musical instrument

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Camping

Military patrols on guard at night sometimes set up temporary open-air campsites while they're on duty. These camps are called bivouacs.

Today, most people go camping for fun, but camping has historically been a way of life for some people. Explorers and naturalists working in the wilderness live in temporary camps. During wartime, soldiers who are frequently on the move live in camps that can be pulled down and set up again at a moment's notice. Nomadic people, such as the Bedouins, live in tents or other temporary shelters.

2 A bivouac is a temporary campsite.

© S.T.F. / Sunset

The campfire is used for cooking and warmth. But campfires can also start forest fires, so many areas don't allow them. Instead, campers cook on portable camping stoves.

Back to Nature

People didn't start camping for fun until the 19th century. Once they had settled into life in cities and towns, the idea of sleeping in the wilderness became a novelty. Today there are campgrounds in and around parks and forests. To reach remote areas, campers may hike, canoe, or bicycle, carrying a backpack with provisions and a tent. When they find a suitable spot, they pitch, or put up, their tents and settle in for the night.

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What are props in a movie or play?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. People who help actors learn lines
2. Scenes in which actors act without speaking
3. Items other than costumes and scenery

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Props

The word "props" is short for properties. Props are the items that are part of the action or story in a movie, play, or television show.

3 Props are items other than costumes and scenery.

© Timmermann / Sunset

Props for a western movie might include covered wagons and tepees like these. If there's a scene in an old-fashioned schoolroom, it's up to the props department to find desks, books and other items that fit the time and place of the movie.

If a scene in a play calls for an actor to answer a phone then there has to be a phone on stage for him to answer. If an actress on TV is supposed to put on perfume, then she needs a bottle of perfume. If a movie action hero finds a treasure chest in the film's last scene, then there has to be a treasure to find. The phone, the perfume bottle, and the treasure are props. They're not mere decorations; they have a purpose. Without them the scenes wouldn't make sense.

Attention to Details

Every film, television, or stage production has a props department which is responsible for collecting and organizing all the props for the production. Sometimes the props department makes or builds what it needs—like the treasure chest in the example above. Other times, the props people buy, rent, or borrow the right props for the production.

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How heavy is a shot for shot put?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. 20 lbs. (9 kg) for men; 10 lbs. (4.5 kg) for women
2. 16 lbs. (7.2 kg) for men; 9 lbs. (4 kg) for women
3. 15 lbs. (6.75 kg) for men and women

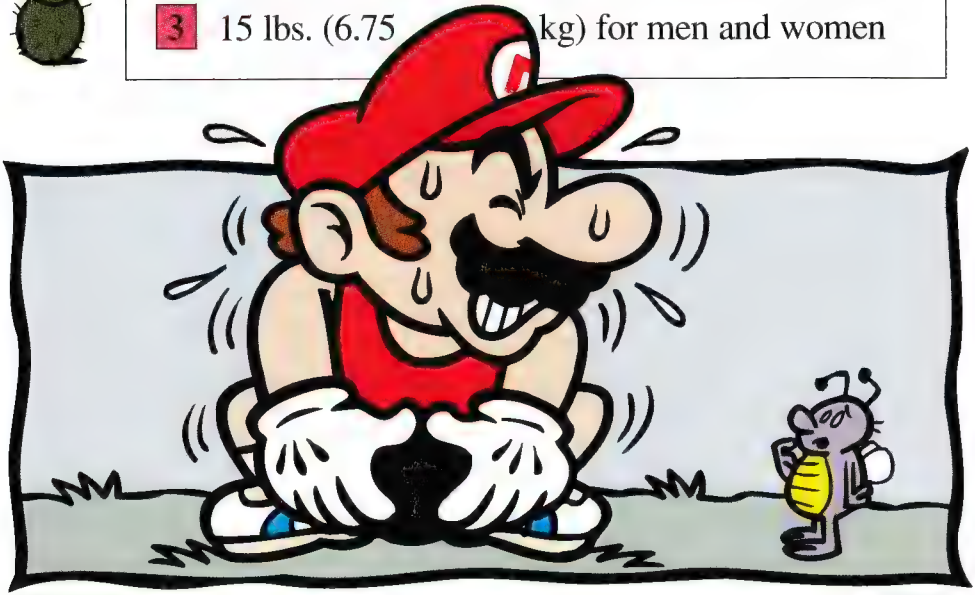

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Shot Put

A classic test of strength, the shot put is a key field event at track and field competitions.

2 **A shot for shot put is 16 pounds for men and 9 pounds for women.**

© B. Pool / Gamma Sport

A judge, at left, watches the athlete's feet to make sure he doesn't step out of the circle when he puts the shot. The judge waves the white flag if the throw is fair, and the red flag to indicate that the athlete has committed a foul.

In shot put competition, athletes demonstrate their strength by throwing a heavy metal ball, called a shot, as far as they can. It's not easy! Even though a men's shot is only about 5 inches (12 cm) in diameter, it weighs as much as a bowling ball.

Perfect Form

In competition, an athlete has six tries to toss, or "put," the shot as far as possible. Athletes stand inside a circle 7 feet (2.1 m) across when they put the shot. If they step out of the circle, the throw doesn't count.

Holding the shot in one hand at chin height, the athlete starts at the back of the circle and steps forward, using the forward motion of the body to propel the shot. The distance of the throw is measured from the edge of the circle to the point where the shot hit the ground. The men's shot put world record is over 75 feet (23 m), and the women's over 73 feet (22 m).

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In which sport do competitors perform a dead lift?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Basketball
2. Skiing
3. Power-lifting

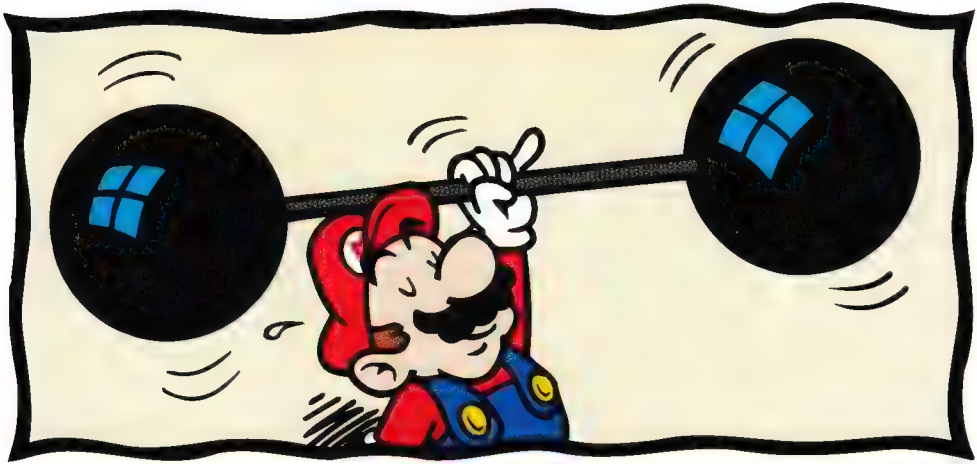

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Power-lifting

Power-lifting is a form of weightlifting competition which focuses on the athlete's sheer strength. Three types of lifts are used in power-lifting.

3 **Dead lift is used in power-lifting competition.**

© Len Simnan

A weight lifter coats his hands with chalk or talc so that they don't stick to the bar. He may tape or bandage his wrists to help them support the weight.

The three lifts used in power-lifting competition are the squat, bench press, and dead lift. Each lift emphasizes a different aspect of the athlete's strength.

Weight Control

The squat requires tremendous leg strength. In this lift, a weighted barbell is held at shoulder height. Then the lifter squats down and rises again, keeping control of the weight the entire time.

The bench press demonstrates upper body strength. In this lift, the lifter lies face-up on a flat surface with the barbell positioned above his chest. Then he raises the barbell straight up until his arms are fully extended.

Dead Weight

In the dead lift, the lifter bends at the waist, picks up the barbell from the floor, and raises it to hip height. The dead lift demands lower back strength.

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Which are the two categories of Olympic diving?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Deep sea and cliff
2. Cliff and springboard
3. Springboard and platform

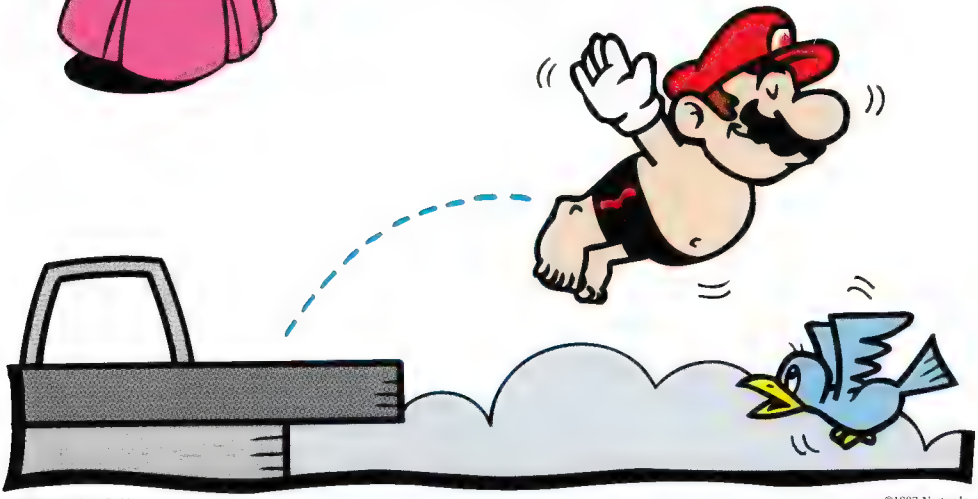

Illustration: Gary Fields

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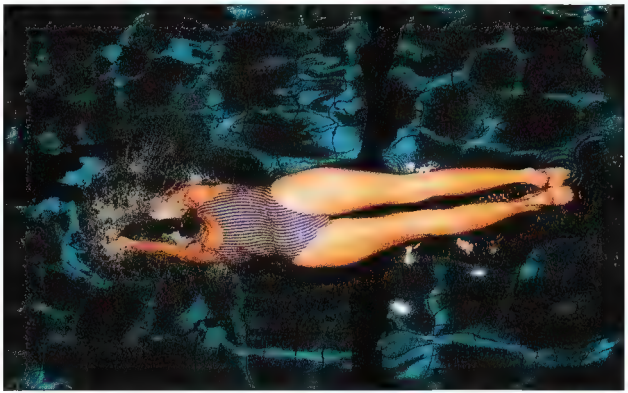
Diving

Height of a diving board or platform is measured from the surface of the water to the bottom of the board. In Olympic competition, the 3-meter springboard and 10-meter platform are used.

3 Olympic diving includes springboard and platform competition.



© Moulu / Sunset

Divers strive to enter the water vertically, with their bodies straight and toes pointed, so that they create as small a splash as possible. Diving from a 10-meter platform, a diver may enter the water at speeds of more than 30 miles per hour (18.6 km/h).

A springboard is made of aluminum coated with a non-slip surface. As its name indicates, a springboard is flexible so the diver can spring off the end to gain height on a dive. The platform, on the other hand, is made of concrete or another rigid material. It doesn't give the divers an extra spring when they push off from the edge.

Arc of a Diver

Divers take off facing the water or with their backs to the water. They may take off with their feet or from a handstand position. After takeoff, the diver executes the dive. Most dives involve somersaults and twists. A twist is done with the body fully extended. A somersault is done in a tuck or a pike position (bent at the waist with legs extended). Dives are judged on technique and form during takeoff, flight, and entry into the water.

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What is a ventriloquist?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A person who speaks without moving his or her lips
2. A person who designs and makes hats
3. A wine connoisseur

Illustration, Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Ventriloquism

The word ventriloquism comes from the Latin words *venter* and *loqui*, which mean "belly speaking."

1 **A ventriloquist is a person who can speak without moving his or her lips.**

© Beamish / Spa Press

In a ventriloquist's act, the dummy usually tells all the jokes. This makes the dummy the center of attention. An audience becomes so attentive to the dummy that they forget it's the ventriloquist who's doing all the work!

Ventriloquism is the art of "throwing" the voice, or making it seem to come from a source other than the person who actually is speaking. People used to believe that a ventriloquist did this by contracting his stomach muscles while he inhaled. This is how ventriloquism got its name, but the theory is not accurate.

He's No Dummy

A ventriloquist performs his feat by moving only the tip of his tongue to form sounds. He speaks normally, but the air he exhales is allowed to escape gradually from the voice box. This muscle control makes the voice high and muffled, and contributes to the illusion that it comes from a distant source. The ventriloquist's dummy completes the illusion. Focusing attention on the dummy distracts the audience from watching the ventriloquist. The dummy becomes so lifelike an audience can believe the dummy really speaks.

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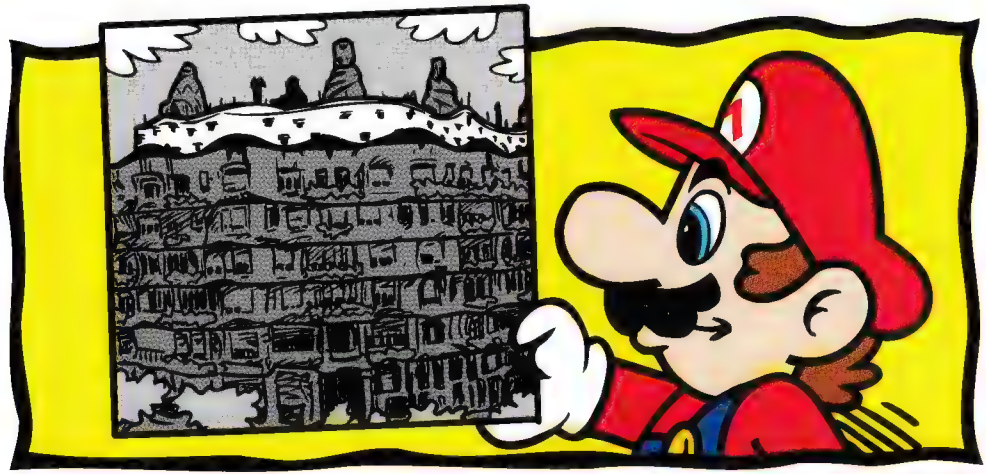
Who was Antonio Gaudi?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Spanish architect
2. Bolivian musician
3. Peruvian artist



Illustration, Gary Fields

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Antonio Gaudi

Gaudi was an architectural rebel. He could turn even an ordinary office building into a quirky, colorful work of art.

1 Antonio Gaudi was a Spanish architect.

© Tourist Office of Spain

The uneven curves on this building (Casa Mila "La Pedrera" in Barcelona, Spain) illustrate Antonio Gaudi's distinctive style.

Architect Antonio Gaudi (1852-1926) lived and worked in the city of Barcelona, Spain. Instead of creating buildings with sharp edges, or decorating them with classical columns or arches, Gaudi made fantasy buildings. Some look like they're dripping with cement. Some are topped with chimneys covered in mosaics of smashed tile, plates, and mirrors.

Popular Support

Gaudi was lucky enough to find financial support from Eusebio Guell, a wealthy patron of the arts. For him, Gaudi built a house called Palau Guell, and Parque Guell, a public park filled with buildings and statues that seem to be straight out of *Alice in Wonderland!* Gaudi's masterpiece, Templo de la Sagrada Familia (Church of the Holy Family) was never completed. He was killed in an accident before it was finished. Today, tourists can visit the unfinished cathedral.

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In which craft are the terms "warp" and "weft" used?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Knitting
2. Pottery-making
3. Weaving

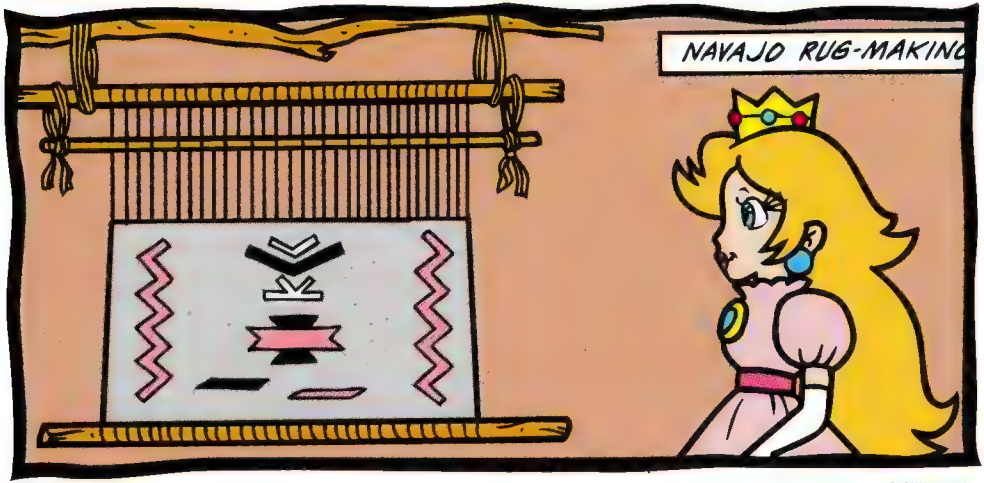

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Weaving

The art of weaving involves making fabric by interlacing two sets of yarns or threads. These two sets of crisscrossed threads are called the warp threads and the weft threads.

3 **Warp and weft are terms used in weaving.**

© Edimedia

The woman on the right is smoothing raw wool into single strands of thread. The woman in the center is spinning several single threads together to make thicker thread. The woman on the left is weaving fabric on a loom. The warp threads are stretched vertically on the loom.

The warp threads, are strung on a frame called a loom, which holds them taut and evenly spaced. The weft thread is woven over and under the warp threads. At the end of the row, the weaver repeats the in and out pattern going in the opposite direction. To keep the weft thread from becoming tangled as it's being woven, the weft thread is usually wound around a wooden spool, or shuttle.

Forming Fabric

Look closely at your jeans or the sheets on your bed and you can see the warp and weft threads interlocking to form the fabric. Weaving in and out of each warp thread produces a "square" weave in which the space between all warp and weft threads is equal. Different textures can be produced by varying the weaving pattern—going in and out of every two threads instead of every thread, for example.

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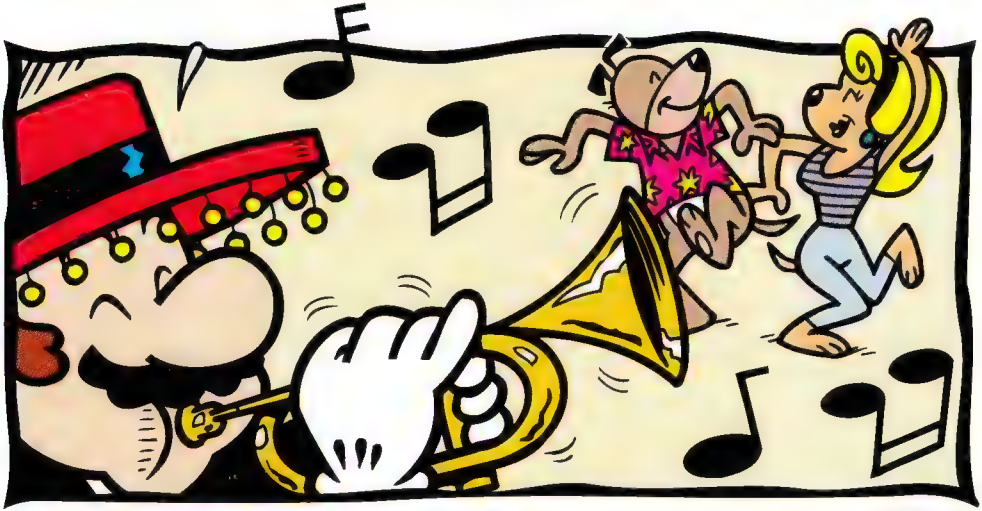
What is a bossa nova?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A type of South American dance
2. A traditional food of Costa Rica
3. A garment worn in Portugal



Illustration, Gary Fields

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Latin Dances

The dance called the bossa nova originated in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

1 The bossa nova is type of dance.

© F. Natalici

During Carnaval celebrations in Brazilian cities, neighborhood samba clubs–each with its own band, costumes and dance steps–parade before judges to compete for prizes.

The countries of Latin America are famous for their lively music and dances. The tango comes from Argentina. The mambo comes from Cuba. The merengue comes from the Dominican Republic. The samba comes from Brazil. The music for these dances is fast and catchy. Its rhythm is syncopated, which means that the beats fall in unexpected places.

Brazilian Blend

The bossa nova is a blend of samba music with jazz, another form of music known for its catchy, unexpected rhythm. Mixing the two styles created tunes that made people want to get up and dance.

Most Latin American dances had been around for a long time before people in the United States learned about them. The merengue, for example, dates from the 19th century, but it didn't make it to the U.S. until the 1950s. In the 1960s, the bossa nova became a hit in the U.S. Couples went out to nightclubs where they danced to the bossa nova beat.

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For what were the Great Wallendas famous?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Artistic patronage
2. Tightrope walking
3. Writing symphonies

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Tightrope

The art of tightrope walking is called funambulism, from the Latin words *funis,* meaning rope, and *ambulare,* meaning to walk.

2 The Great Wallendas were tightrope walkers.

© Lerosey / Jerrican

Tightrope artists, or funambulists, train by walking and performing acrobatics on low wires. This young woman is learning to do a split on the high wire.

Want to show your friends how smart you are? Tell them your favorite circus performers are the funambulists!

Rope Tricks

At one time the tightrope really was a rope. Today, most performers work on a "high wire" stretched between two poles or platforms. A circus high wire is generally 66 feet (20 m) from the ground. However, some daredevil high wire artists perform amazing stunts, such as walking a wire across Niagara Falls!

Question of Balance

A high wire artist often carries a long balancing pole. The pole lowers the performer's center of gravity by placing more weight around the performer's lower body. The lower the center of gravity, the easier it is for the performer to stay on the wire. Even so, using the pole is not easy. The pole itself weighs about 31 pounds (14 kg) and is 39 feet (12 m) long.

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Who wrote *The Three Musketeers*?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Louisa Mae Alcott
2. Alexandre Dumas
3. Robert Louis Stevenson

Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Alexandre Dumas

The story of *The Three Musketeers* takes place in France in the 17th century. It is based on a real group of soldiers.

2 Alexandre Dumas wrote *The Three Musketeers.*

© Lauros-Giraudon

The Three Musketeers, written by Alexandre Dumas, is one of the classics of French literature.

The Three Musketeers—Aramis, Athos, and Porthos—were daring, talented soldiers and devoted friends. Their famous motto was: All for one and one for all.

The novel, by French writer Alexandre Dumas (1802-1870), recounts real and imaginary adventures of the musketeers, and a new recruit named d'Artagnan.

Dazzling Dumas

Dumas began his career by writing plays. He found he had a flair for concocting action stories, and he soon switched to writing books. *The Three Musketeers* was published in 1844. His other books include *Twenty Years After* (a sequel to *The Three Musketeers*), *The Man in the Iron Mask*, and *The Count of Monte Cristo.* All told, Dumas wrote hundreds of books. In many cases, he worked with collaborators who wrote rough drafts of the stories, which Dumas then polished and published.

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Who is Babar?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A fictional elephant king
2. A Russian stage actress
3. National poet of France

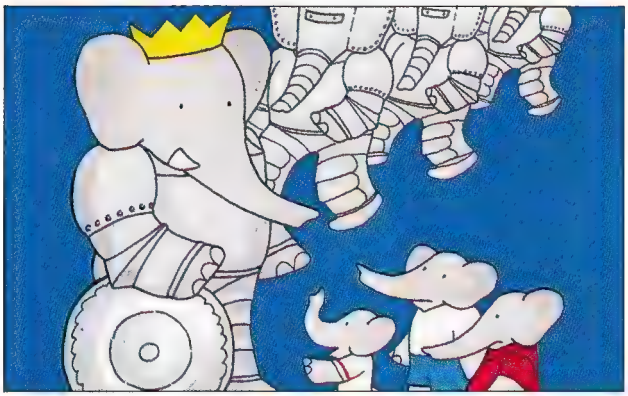
Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Babar

Generations of kids have grown up reading books about Babar, his wife Queen Celeste, and their children, Pom, Flora, and Alexander.

1 Babar is a fictional elephant king.



© P.M.

Babar the elephant king has had adventures all over the world—even in outer space!

The story of Babar the elephant king, was first told by a mother to her sons. Cecile de Brunhoff lived in France in the 1930s. She had two little boys named Laurent and Mathieu. One night before bed, when Mathieu wasn't feeling well, Cecile made up a story about an elephant king hoping it would make him feel better.

Dad Steps In

The next morning, the boys told their father, Jean, the story. Jean was an artist. He decided to write the story and illustrate it as a present for the boys. Before long, *The Story of Babar* was published and sold to the public. It was so successful, Jean de Brunhoff was asked to write a new Babar book every year.

When Jean de Brunhoff died, his son Laurent took up the job of writing and drawing the Babar stories. His books have taken Babar all over the world, and even to outer space!

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In which would you find *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. *Mother Goose*
2. *Just-So Stories*
3. *1,001 Arabian Nights*

Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Ali Baba

The story of *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves* is part of a collection of stories from ancient Persia. Today this region comprises the countries of Iran and Iraq.

3 The story of Ali Baba is in *1,001 Arabian Nights.*

© D.R.

The magic words "Open Sesame!" opened the secret cave that held the thieves' gold. Ali Baba grabbed as much as he could and ran away with it.

In the story, Ali Baba was a poor woodcutter. One day, when he was in the forest cutting wood, he heard horses approaching. He couldn't tell if the horsemen were friendly or dangerous, so he decided to hide until he could be sure.

Open Sesame!

What a surprise Ali Baba had! The horsemen turned out to be thieves who had gone to the woods to hide gold they'd stolen. The thieves approached a rock. Their leader yelled, "Open Sesame!" and the rock miraculously slid away to reveal a cave where the thieves hid their gold. When the thieves left, Ali Baba tried the secret password and the cave opened for him! He stole the gold from the thieves and tried to escape with it. Naturally, the thieves were angry and they chased after him. But Ali Baba had a secret weapon—a trusted slave named Morgana, who saved him.

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Where is Hollywood?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. New York
2. Texas
3. California

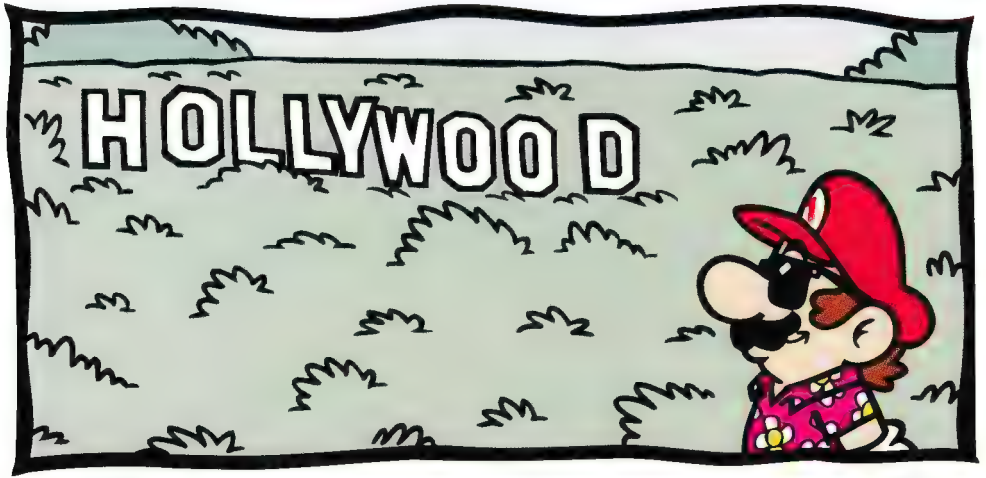

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Hollywood

The movie industry didn't begin in Hollywood, but this section of the city of Los Angeles has become known as the movie capital of the U.S.

3 Hollywood is in California.

© S. Frances, Explorer

The Hollywood sign stands on the mountains above the city.

Southern California was a great place for movie companies to set up shop. The weather is pleasant for most of the year, making it convenient to film outdoors. Nearby deserts, beaches, mountains, forests, and city streets provided "locations" for just about any film.

The first studios opened in Hollywood in the 1900s. By the 1920s, Hollywood had become the heart of the film industry.

Around Hollywood

Besides the major film studios, Hollywood has other famous sites. One is the Walk of Fame on Hollywood Boulevard, which is lined with stars bearing the names of famous people in the entertainment business. Mann's Chinese Theater is known for its front plaza which contains concrete blocks with the foot and hand prints of many old-time Hollywood stars.

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Which is a technique employed by traditional Chinese painters?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Chiaroscuro
2. Pointillism
3. Wash

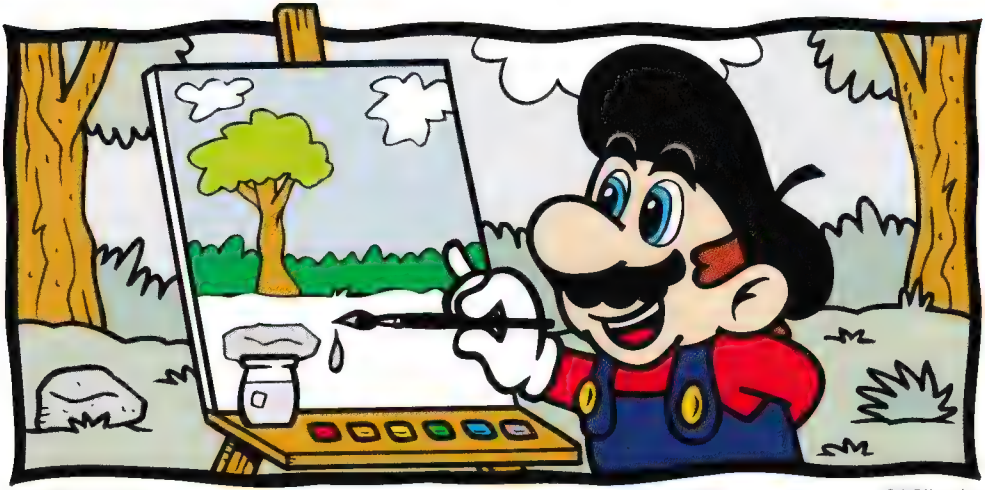

Illustration: Gary Fields

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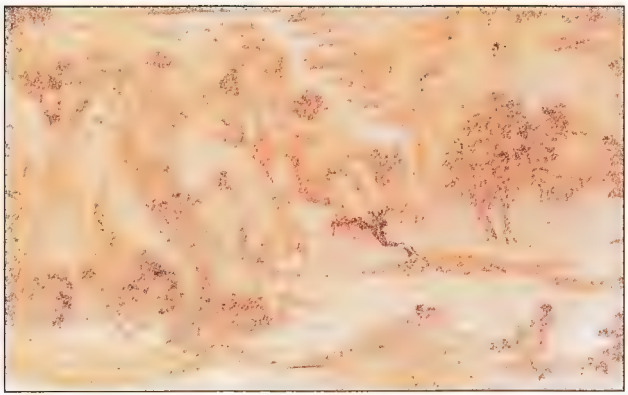
Chinese Painting

Landscapes are the most common theme of traditional Chinese paintings. Usually the picture is dominated by huge mountains and trees.

3 Washes are used frequently by traditional Chinese painters.



© Lauros-Giraudon

Traditional Chinese landscape painting might have started as far back as 200 BC. For a while, this style of painting became unpopular, but today artists have revived this classic art form.

If people are painted into the picture, they're usually extremely small and insignificant. This demonstrates the idea that people are really small and insignificant compared to the immensity of the forces of Nature. One feature of many Chinese landscapes is a backdrop of mountains. When you look at the painting, your eye is drawn from the low land and undergrowth in the foreground up and up to the tops of the mountains in the background. Unlike European landscapes, which usually have a central element or focal point, Chinese landscapes are filled with a variety of images—trees, rivers, hills, shrubs—with no one image being more important than any other.

It's a Wash

The paintings are usually done using ink and a thin brush. A wash of water may be applied to soften some of the sharp lines and to give the illusion of shadow and texture.

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What was baseball player Cy Young's position?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. First Base
2. Left Field
3. Pitcher

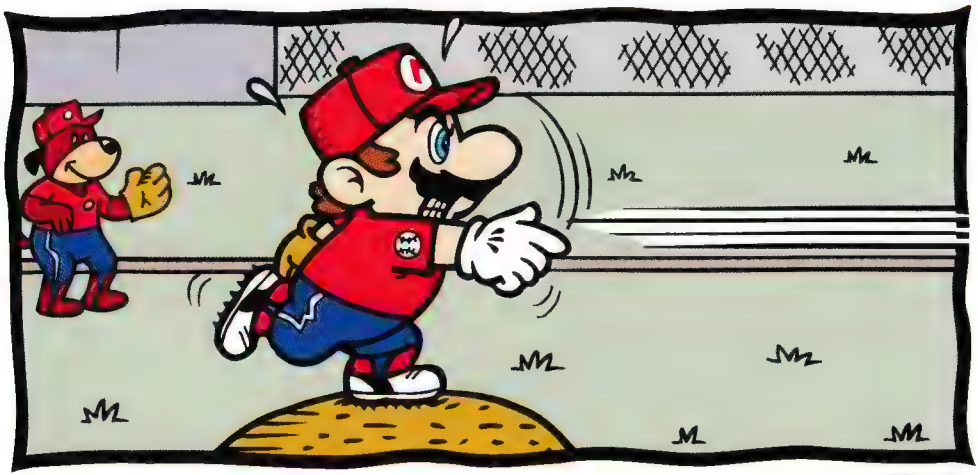

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Cy Young

The trophy given each year to the best pitcher in Major League Baseball is called the Cy Young Award.

3 Cy Young was a pitcher.

© Corbis Bettmann

Baseball pitcher Denton True Young, known as Cy, enjoyed 3 no-hit games and 511 major league victories.

In 1890, Denton True Young joined a major league baseball team called the Cleveland Spiders. He was big and strong, and when he pitched no one threw harder.

During warm-ups one day, Young's catcher let a few balls get past him. The balls hit the wooden backstop and broke the boards! The catcher couldn't believe it. "Those boards look like a cyclone hit them," he said. From then on Denton True Young was known as Cy—short for cyclone.

League Leader

Cy Young became one of baseball's all-time great pitchers. He played for 22 seasons, set a record of 511 wins, pitched three no-hit games, 23 consecutive hitless innings, and one "perfect game" (no players reached first base). He set a standard of excellence in major league pitching. That's why the award for the best pitcher in the major leagues is named for Cy Young.

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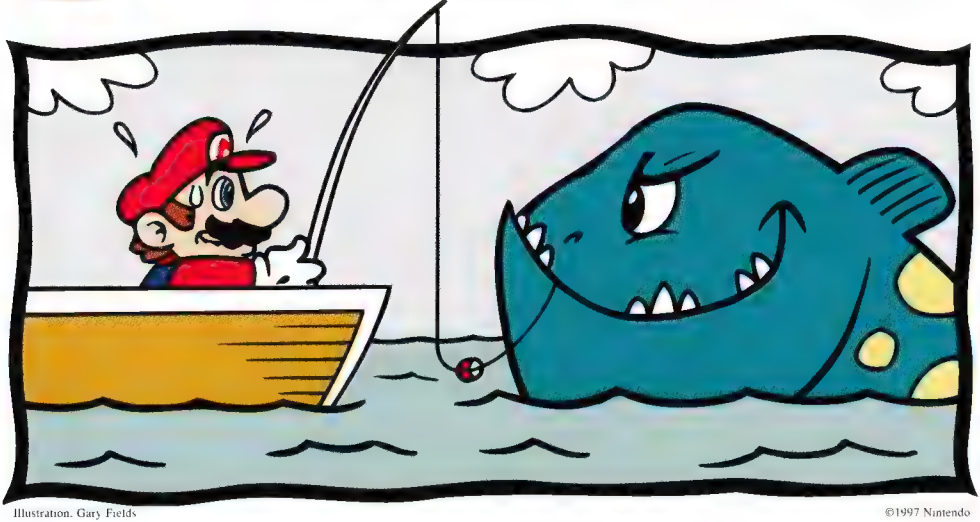
Which is a general rule of sport fishing?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Fishermen can keep everything they catch.
2. It's illegal to wade into a river to fish.
3. Undersize fish must be thrown back.



Illustration, Gary Fields

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Fishing

States enact laws regulating the sizes of fish that may be caught and kept. The rules may vary from year to year depending on the size of the fish population.

3 Sport fishermen must throw back undersize fish.

© Sunset

Most states require sport fishermen to have fishing licenses. Each state also determines rules about the types and sizes of fish that may be caught and kept.

The purpose of size regulations is to protect various species of fish by allowing young fish to mature to adulthood. Fish that are under the size limit usually are young. Fishermen must throw them back. Some states have what's known as a slot limit on certain fish. The slot limit sets a minimum and maximum size for fish caught.

Fill the Bag

Laws also set daily bag limits—the number of fish one fisherman may catch and keep in a day. This prevents the supply of fish from being depleted and it keeps fisherman from catching and killing fish they don't intend to eat.

Some people enjoy fishing, but don't keep any of the fish they catch. They simply hook the fish and then let it go. This is known as catch and release.

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Who is known for a style of dance called the “moonwalk”?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Neil Armstrong
2. Soleil Moon Frye
3. Michael Jackson

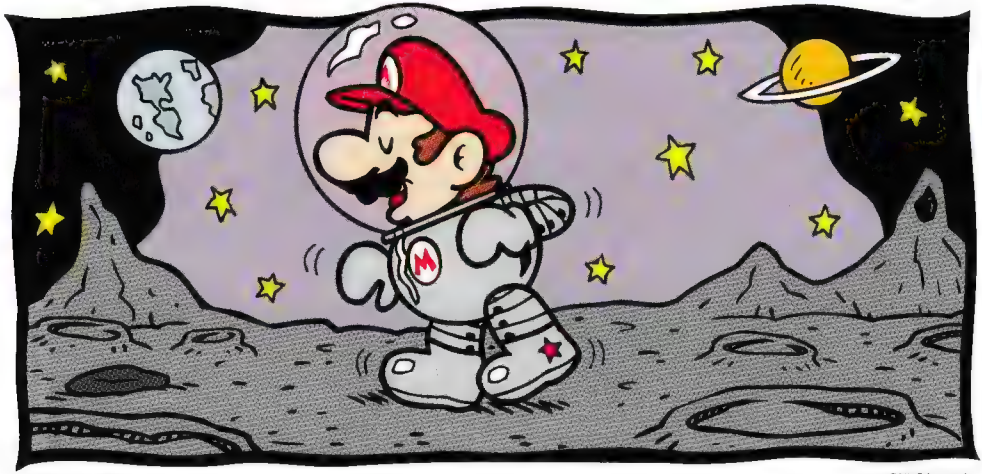

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Dancing

When Michael Jackson performs his moonwalk, he steps forward but his body moves backward. He seems to defy the laws of gravity!

3 Michael Jackson is known for the "moonwalk."

© Liaison / T. Bullard / Gamma

In break dancing, dancers sometimes perform in synchronized teams. Or one dancer may execute a move that the others then pick up and repeat, like a ripple effect.

The moonwalk came from a style of dance called break dancing, which originated in the 1980s in cities such as New York and Los Angeles. Break dancers perform athletic moves, like head spins and hand stands.

Dance Fever

Lots of popular dances originate when a creative dancer unveils some new moves on the floor at his or her favorite club. Soon other dancers are copying the moves and teaching them to their friends.

The Twist

A 1960s dance craze called the Twist is said to have started at a club in Florida. Songwriter Hank Ballard wrote a song to go with it. There wasn't much to it—just pivoting your feet and wiggling your rear end—but it was fun.

When singer Chubby Checker performed the Twist on the TV show *American Bandstand*, the dance caught on all over the U.S.

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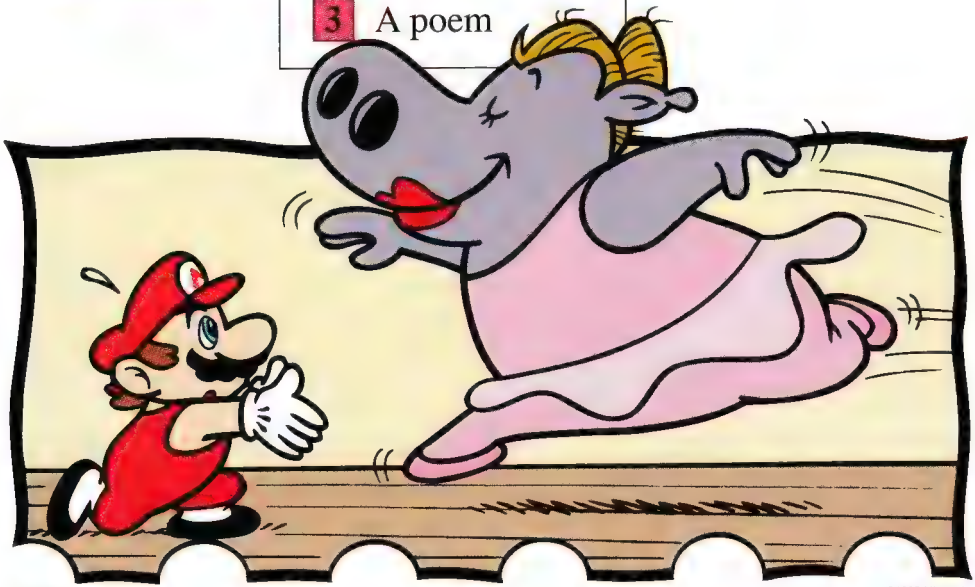
Which would be created by a choreographer?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A ballet
2. An etching
3. A poem



Illustration, Gary Fields

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Choreography

In a ballet or a Broadway show, the dancers don't make up their steps as they go along. Dances are created by choreographers.

1 Choreographers create ballets and other forms of dance.

© Gamma

Some choreographers work mainly in one particular style of dance. George Balanchine was a renowned choreographer for the ballet.

The word choreography comes from Greek words meaning "dance writing." A choreographer writes the steps of a dance.

Story in Movement

Choreography depends on the mood or story the dance is intended to convey. Ballets, very often, are stories set to music and expressed through movement. So, for example, if a dance occurs during a sad point in the story, the choreographer won't have the dancers doing energetic high-kicking. The dancing is likely to be slow and expressive to indicate the mood.

Famous Folks

American choreographer Bob Fosse, who created dances for Broadway and films, was known for his stylish, slinky steps. Paula Abdul was the choreographer for several of Janet Jackson's videos. Some of Janet's great moves were created by Paula.

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How did panpipes get their name?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. They're named for the Greek god Pan
2. They're made from kitchen utensils
3. They're painted black and white, like pandas

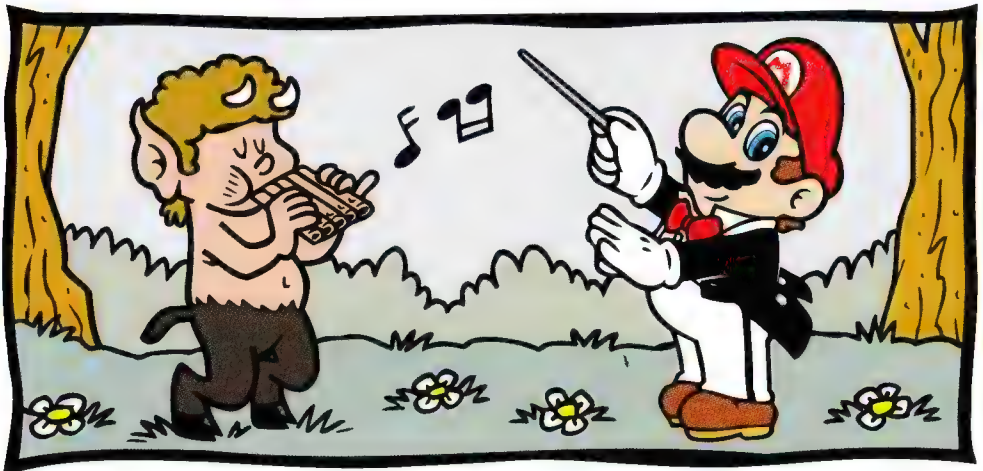

Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Panpipes

In ancient Greece, herdsmen out with their flocks used to play a type of flute made from reeds lashed together. Since Pan was the god of shepherds, the flute became known as panpipes.

1 **Panpipes are named for the Greek god Pan.**

© J. Ch. Pratt - D. Pries / DIAF

Today, panpipes are crafted from cane or wood, but they may also be made from clay, stone, or metal.

Panpipes are a primitive instrument in which tubes of varying lengths are tied together to form a block. The tubes are usually arranged in size order, and they're stopped, or closed, at one end. They're played by blowing across the tops of the pipes, similar to the way a harmonica is played. Each tube produces a single note.

Pipes Around the World

Panpipes, like drums, are universal instruments. Almost every culture has some form of panpipes. They were used in ancient China and throughout Europe, and they're still popular in South America. Variations of panpipes include the capador of Colombia, the antara of Peru, and the kamu-purui of Panama. The tubes in each instrument are arranged in slightly different ways.

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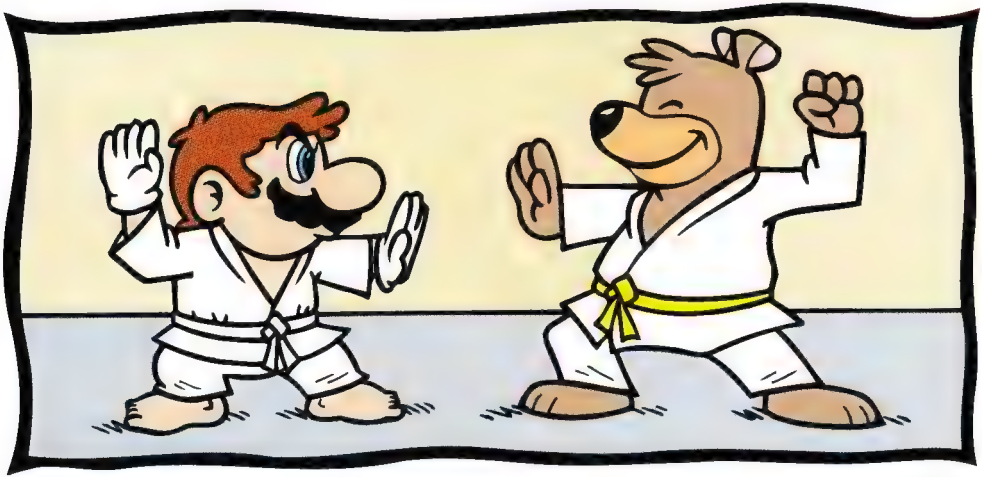
Which is the lowest level of belt in judo?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. White
2. Yellow
3. Green



Illustration, Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Judo

Beginners in the sport of judo wear white belts on their uniforms. The uniforms are called *judogi*.

1 **White is the lowest level of belt in judo.**

© P. Delarbre / Explorer

In some schools, students are awarded yellow and green belts to demonstrate skill levels above the white beginner level but below the brown intermediate level.

As students learn new skills and improve their execution of techniques, they earn belts of different colors. A brown belt designates an intermediate skill level. Experts wear black belts.

Martial Art

Judo developed in Japan in the 1880s. It was a variation of a form of unarmed combat called jujitsu. Originally, the intent of jujitsu was to injure one's opponent. Judo takes the principles of jujitsu—throws, holds, and kicks or blows—and turns them into sport.

Competition

In a judo match, competitors score points by throwing their opponents, or by pinning or holding them in a position for 30 seconds. Competitors are matched either by skill level or by weight. Judo became an official Olympic sport in 1972 for both men and women.

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Who wrote *The Jungle Book*?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Tom Clancy
2. Rudyard Kipling
3. Robert Louis Stevenson

Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

The Jungle Book

Rudyard Kipling, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907, wrote many books, including *Captains Courageous* and *Kim*. Kids know him best for *The Jungle Book*.

2 Rudyard Kipling wrote *The Jungle Book*.

© Lauros-Giraudon

Among Mowgli's friends in the jungle was Baloo the bear. The word *baloo* means "bear" in a dialect of the Indian language.

Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) was an Englishman born in India while his father was working there. As a little boy, he heard Indian folk tales about animals in the jungle. These childhood stories became his inspiration for *The Jungle Book*.

At six, he was sent to England for schooling. He returned to India as a teenager and worked as a reporter for a local newspaper. In his spare time, he wrote down, and embellished, some of those favorite tales from his childhood.

Jungle Books

The first Jungle Book was published in 1894. Its main character is Mowgli, a human boy who was raised in the jungle by Mother Wolf. Another volume of Mowgli's adventures, *The Second Jungle Book,* was published in 1895.

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Which is a dance from Spain?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Flamenco
2. Hora
3. Tarantella

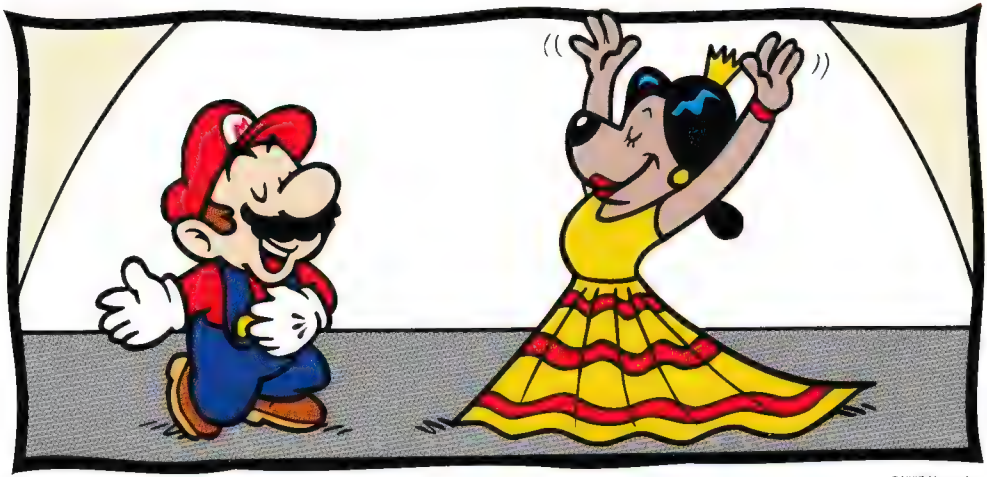

Illustration Gary Fields

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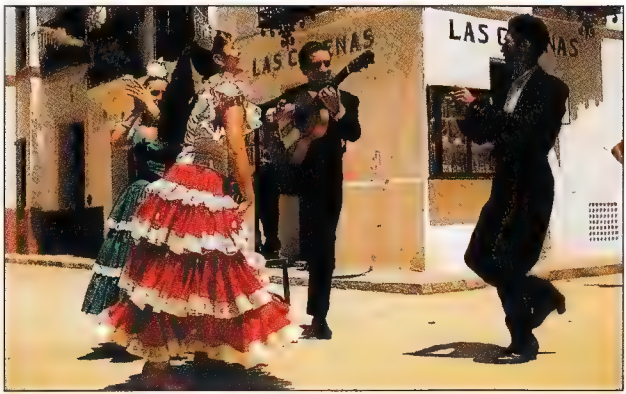
Flamenco

Music for flamenco dancing is traditionally played on the guitar. Dancers or musicians use hand-held percussion instruments called castanets to accent the beats of the music.

1 Flamenco is a style of dance from Spain.



© P Tetrel / Explorer

Flamenco guitarists are usually men. Dancers may be men or women.

Flamenco music and dancing originated in the 19th century in the Andalusia region of southern Spain. Originally, flamenco music was written for guitar and voice. The songs, often about lost loves, were slow and sad.

Fiery Flamenco

Today's flamenco music is performed with or without singing. The guitar is still the primary instrument, and the fingers of flamenco guitarists, called *tocadores,* seem to fly over the strings. Sometimes the songs are sad, and they're often dramatic, with fierce strumming and sharply accented notes. To accent the crispness of the music, a guitarist might even tap his fingers against the front of the guitar as he plays. Flamenco dancing is also characterized by brisk movements and stamping.

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Who were Emily, Charlotte, and Anne Brontë?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Musicians
2. Novelists
3. Restaurateurs

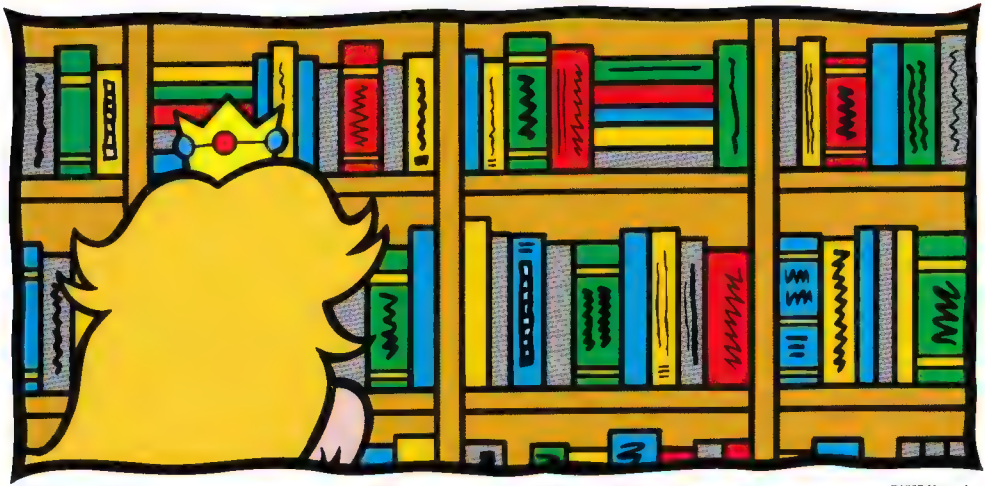

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Brontë Sisters

The most famous books written by the Brontë sisters are *Jane Eyre,* written by Charlotte, and *Wuthering Heights,* written by Emily.

2 The Brontës were novelists.

© Corbis Bettmann

Anne, Emily, and Charlotte Brontë are captured in this drawing by their brother Patrick Branwell Brontë.

The Brontës lived in England in the 19th century during the Victorian Era—when Queen Victoria ruled the country. They wrote about characters who struggle for love or acceptance—often with tragic results.

Wuthering Heights is the story of a couple in love, but doomed to be separated. *Jane Eyre* is about a governess in love with the man she works for.

Yorkshire Girls

The Brontës lived in Yorkshire in the north of England, where the weather can be harsh and the landscape is haunting. Charlotte was the eldest, followed by a brother named Patrick, Emily, and Anne. Their father was a clergyman, and he raised the children according to strict rules. They didn't have a very happy childhood, but they were well-educated. In addition to being writers, they were talented painters.

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Which author is known for stories of horror and suspense?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Charles Dickens
2. Herman Melville
3. Edgar Allan Poe

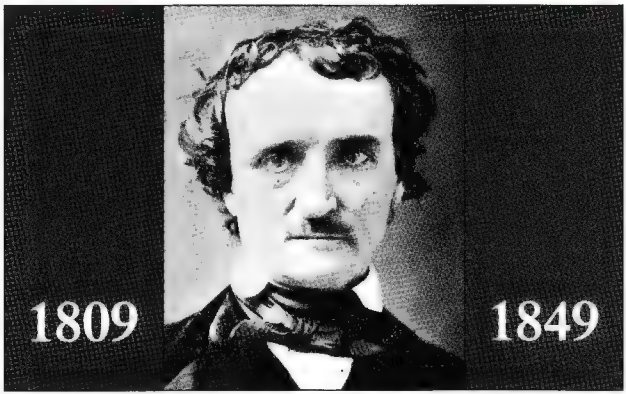
Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Edgar Allan Poe

Though readers loved his tales of suspense, this great American storyteller achieved little financial success in his lifetime.

3 Edgar Allan Poe is known for horror and suspense stories.



© UPI / Corbis-Bettmann

Edgar Allan Poe is considered the father of the psychological horror tale and inventor of the modern detective story.

Edgar Poe (1809-1849) was born in Boston, Massachusetts. His parents both died by the time Edgar was 3. He was raised by foster parents—the Allans—in Richmond, Virginia. He eventually took Allan as his middle name.

Hard Life

At age 18, Edgar left home and began writing stories. It took six years before he found success—winning a short story contest and a $50 prize. Soon he was selling his writing to magazines. Poe's gloomy stories such as "The Fall of the House of Usher" and "The Masque of the Red Death," were about weird mysteries and scary secrets. Readers loved them, but the stories never earned Poe much money.

Mysterious Death

Poor and depressed, Poe became ill. On a trip from Richmond to New York, he disappeared. He was found five days later, unconscious and near death. Four days later, he died.

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Why does a golf ball have dimples?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. To make it easier to hit
2. To help it travel farther
3. To differentiate it from a ping pong ball

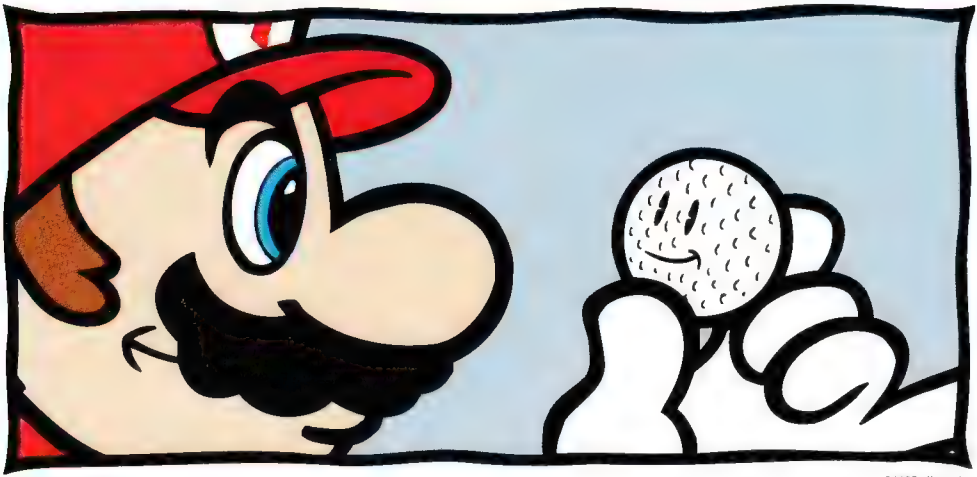

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Golf Ball

Did you know that early golf balls were made of leather stuffed with feathers?

2 A golf ball's dimples make it travel farther.

© Titleist and Foot-Joy

A regulation golf ball, such as this, measures a little more than 1 5/8 inches in diameter and a maximum of 1.62 ounces.

When hitting a golf ball off a tee, a golfer wants the ball to travel as far as possible. Some time in the 1800s, golfers discovered that balls with nicks or cuts in their surfaces traveled farther than those with perfectly smooth surfaces. By 1908, golf balls with dimpled surfaces were introduced into competitive play.

How it Works

For a ball to travel its farthest, it must remain airborne for as long as possible. This is accomplished in two ways. First, when the golfer strikes the ball, he puts backspin on it. This means the ball rotates backwards as it flies, and the rotation helps keep the ball in the air.

Second, the dimples help by reducing the drag that air has on the ball. Air pressure would slow the ball's flight and force it downward. Instead, the dimples scoop up the air and reduce the air pressure so the ball flies longer.

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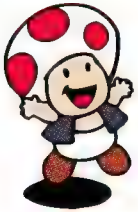
What is a hurdy-gurdy?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE



1. A dance from the 1960s
2. Equipment on a film set
3. A mechanical musical instrument

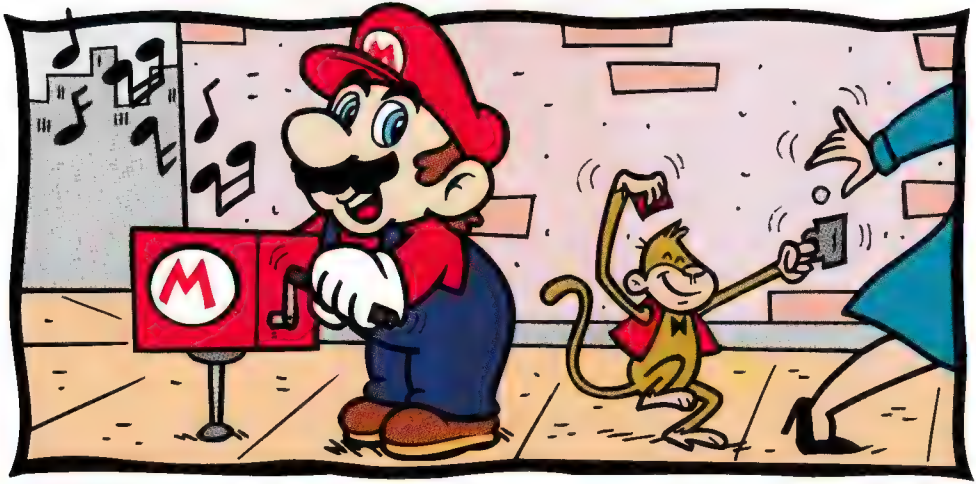


Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Hurdy-Gurdy

Another name for the hurdy-gurdy is the barrel organ. Turn its crank and it plays music.

3 A hurdy-gurdy is a mechanical musical instrument.

© Len Sirman

A brightly colored barrel organ, or hurdy-gurdy, attracts crowds on street corners. In the 1700s, churches that couldn't afford to buy organs or hire trained organists sometimes used barrel organs to play hymns.

Since "grinding" means turning a crank, people who operated barrel organs became known as organ grinders. They'd push the organs on wheeled carts and stop on street corners to play music for money. Some owned pet monkeys who danced as the music played and collected coins from the audience at the show's end.

Cylinder of Songs

Inside a barrel organ is a wooden cylinder or barrel with pins embedded in its surface. Each pin represents a single musical note; the arrangement of pins follows the arrangement of notes in a song.

The barrel is attached to the crank that turns it. As the barrel turns, the pins strike levers that force air through the organ pipes to play the notes of a song. Because the pins are in a fixed position, each cylinder plays only one song or series of songs. To change the music, an organ grinder must change the cylinder.

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What type of hair is used in a violin bow?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Cat hair
2. Hair from a lion's mane
3. Horse hair

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Violins

A violin bow is made of white horsehairs stretched tight and attached, at two points, to a thin wooden stick.

3 Violin bows are strung with hair from a horse's tail.

© Superstock

Bows for violins, violas, cellos, and double basses all are made in a similar way. At 29 1/4 inches (73 cm) long and 7/16 inch (10 mm) wide, the violin bow is the longest and thinnest of the four.

A violinist draws the flat band of bow strings across the strings of the violin causing the violin strings to vibrate and produce a sound. The bow strings are coated with rosin to create the friction that makes the violin strings vibrate.

Stick With Me

While the bow's strings are important, it's the wooden stick that is the most valuable part of the bow. The world's finest violin bows all are made from one type of wood. It's a strong, flexible wood called Pernambuco, and it is found only in Brazil.

Find the Frog

The strings are attached directly to the bow at the top, or head. Near the bottom of the bow stick is a small metal clamp, called a frog, where the other end of the strings are attached. The frog can be moved up or down the bow stick to adjust the tension of the strings. A violinist holds the bow at the bottom.

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Where did volleyball originate?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Bloomington, Indiana
2. Holyoke, Massachusetts
3. Passaic, New Jersey

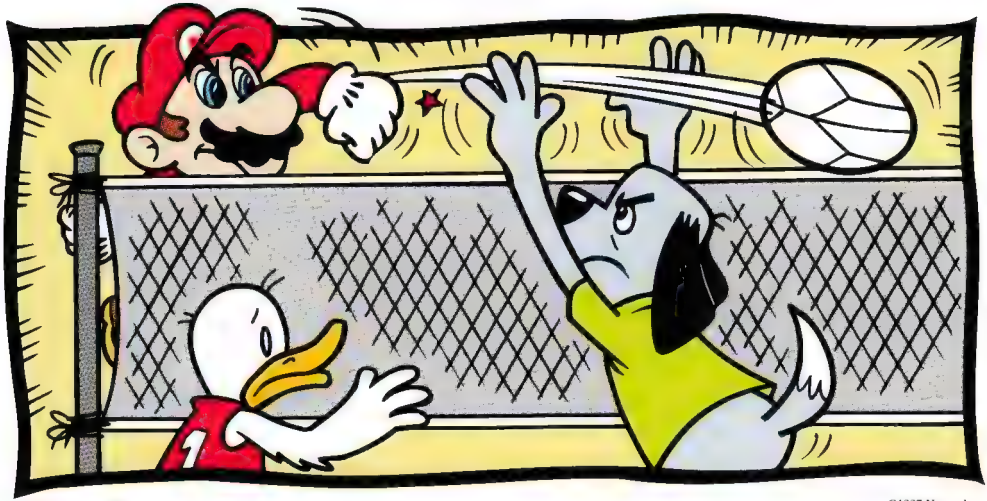

Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Volleyball

A director at the Holyoke YMCA created volleyball as a game to played by gentlemen who found basketball too rough and strenuous.

2 Volleyball originated in Holyoke, Massachusetts.

© USA Volleyball Association

Here a volleyball player sets up to strike the ball into her opponent's court.

In 1895, basketball was a rugged game, with lots of physical contact. On the other hand, volleyball provided exercise and demanded some skill, but was fairly safe to play. Two teams of players used their hands to bat a lightweight ball over a raised net. Points were scored when one team hit a shot that their opponents were unable to return.

Dig It

Since those genteel days, volleyball has evolved. Today it's played by both men and women, and most kids learn to play in elementary school. Casual games are relaxing, but competitive play is fast and furious.

Spike It

In competitive play, six-player teams score points by spiking—forcefully striking—the ball over the net so their opponents can't return it. Most recently, the sport of beach volleyball, played on sand courts usually with two-person teams has become a hot sport all over the world.

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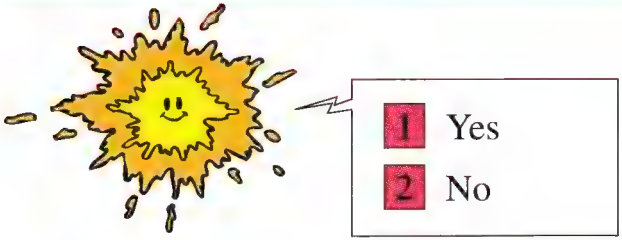
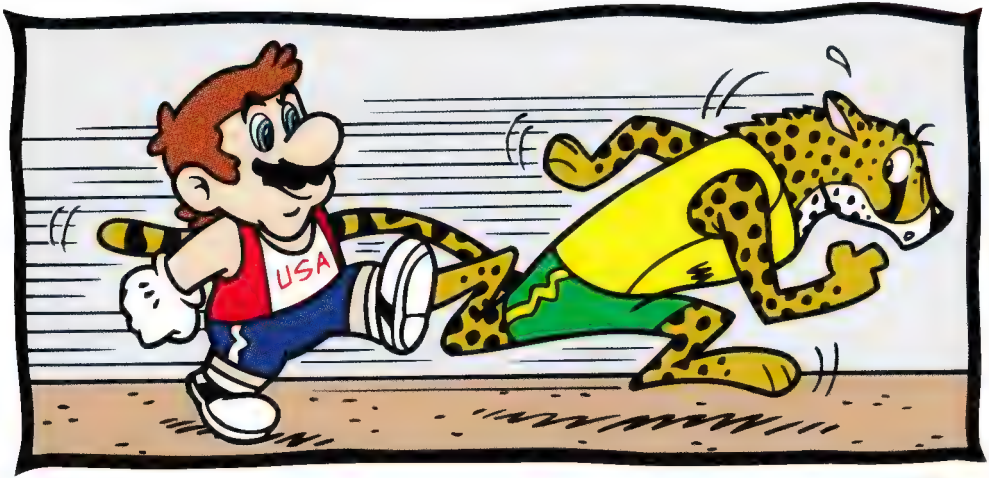
Are there walking races in the Olympics?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE





Illustration, Gary Fields

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Race Walking

Among the many track and field events at the Olympics are races in which competitors walk to the finish line.

1 Yes, walking races are Olympic events.

© Gamma

Men's walking races are usually distances of 20,000 and 50,000 meters on a track and 20 or 50 kilometers on the road. Women's races are 5,000 and 10,000 meters on a track and 10 kilometers on the road.

Though speed is the key to successful race walking, competitors also must pay careful attention to their form. Walking is distinguished from running by the way the athletes move.

Step Lively

In race walking, an athlete must always have one foot on the ground. This means that in each stride, the rear foot can't leave the ground until the front foot has touched down. If both feet leave the ground at the same time, the athlete is disqualified from the race.

When you run you propel your body forward with such force that both feet leave the ground in mid-step. Race walkers must try to stride as forcefully as they can without breaking into a run.

Road and Track

In track and field competitions, there are long distance walking races on the track or on the open road.

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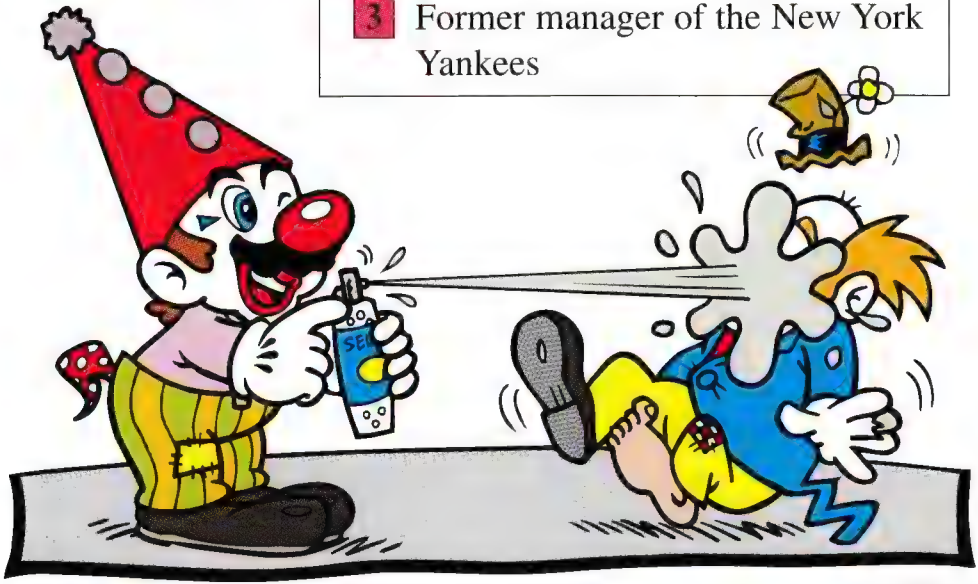
Who was Emmett Kelly?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Circus clown
2. Jazz singer
3. Former manager of the New York Yankees



Illustration, Gary Fields

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Emmett Kelly

Originally, Emmett Kelly hoped to have a career as a cartoonist. He created his famous clown character as a cartoon figure.

1 Emmett Kelly was a circus clown.

© Circus World Museum, Baraboo, Wisconsin

Clowns frequently make us laugh by acting out their puzzlement over life's little dilemmas. Here Weary Willie tries to cope with a pesky fly.

The character of Weary Willie, a hobo clown in tattered clothes, was Emmett Kelly's famous creation. He was easy to recognize, with his sad painted face, round red nose, and five o'clock shadow.

The Big Top

Emmett Kelly (1898-1979) was born in Sedan, Kansas. He studied to be an artist, and he created Weary Willie as a cartoon character. Eventually, however, he found that he enjoyed performing even more than drawing. When he was in his twenties, he joined an English circus as a trapeze artist. A few years later, he recreated Weary Willie as a clown.

Kelly worked at a number of small circuses before he joined the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus in 1942. That's where he gained his greatest fame. Kelly also appeared as Weary Willie in a 1952 movie called *The Greatest Show on Earth.*

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Is all art concerned with happy or heroic subjects?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1 Yes

2 No

Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

2 No, some art depicts tragic scenes.

Raft of the Medusa

In his 1819 painting, *Raft of the Medusa,* French artist Theodore Gericault depicted a horrible tragedy at sea.

© Giraudon

Of the 150 people who crowded onto the raft of the *Medusa,* only ten lived to tell about it. Theodore Gericault depicted the tragedy in this painting.

The story of the French frigate *La Meduse* (in English, the *Medusa)* is terrible, but true.

Journey to Africa

In 1816, the *Medusa* was in a convoy of ships taking soldiers to Senegal in West Africa. Though the ships were supposed to stick together, the *Medusa*'s incompetent captain took off on his own. He steered into shallow water, wrecked the boat, and couldn't go on.

Tragic Conclusion

There weren't enough lifeboats for everyone so some passengers built a makeshift raft. The captain and his crew took the best lifeboats for themselves; 150 people crowded onto the unsteady raft. Though the captain promised he'd help the raft reach shore, he left it with no food or fresh water. Many on the raft died. The rest grew so desperate and delirious that they resorted to cannibalism. They were rescued after thirteen days. Only ten people from the raft survived.

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In which sport would you see bulldogging and barrel racing?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1 Yachting

2 Skiing

3 Rodeo

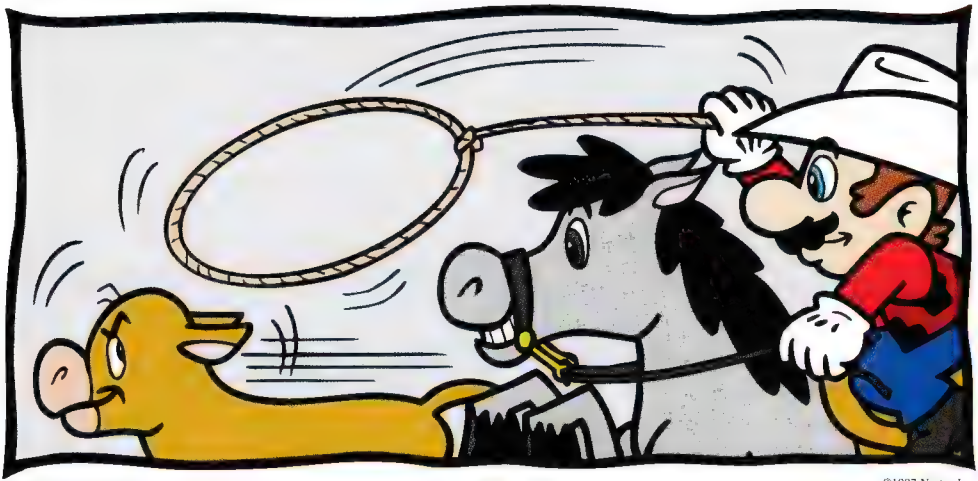

Illustration Gary Fields

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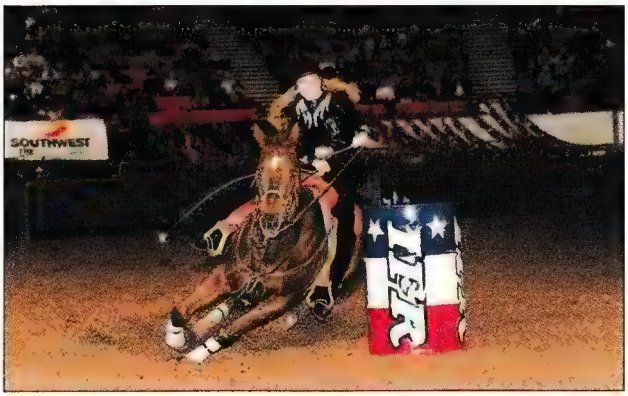
Rodeo

Bulldogging is another name for steer-wrestling—one of the five standard rodeo events.

3 Bulldogging and barrel racing are rodeo events.



© International Pro Rodeo Association

Barrel racing is one of the events featured in women's rodeo. Here Kelli Amos Postrach of Tulsa, OK, rounds a barrel with prize-winning speed.

Rodeo started as a way for cowboys to have fun and test their skills against each other. Competitions were held in Mexico, the United States, and Canada—wherever cowboys lived and worked. One of the world's best known rodeos is the Calgary Stampede, in Calgary, Canada.

Five Events

A bronco is a horse that has not been broken, or trained to carry a rider. Rodeo includes two bronco-riding events—one in which the horse wears a saddle and one in which the rider rides bareback. Riders must stay on the horse, holding on with only one hand, for 10 seconds. The bull-riding event is similar to bronco-riding.

In calf-roping, a rider must lasso a running calf. In steer-wrestling, a rider chases down a steer and wrestles it to the ground.

Women's rodeos include barrel racing, in which riders race their horses through a zigzag course.

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Which artist is known for her paintings of the American southwest?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Mary Cassatt
2. Lee Krasner
3. Georgia O'Keeffe

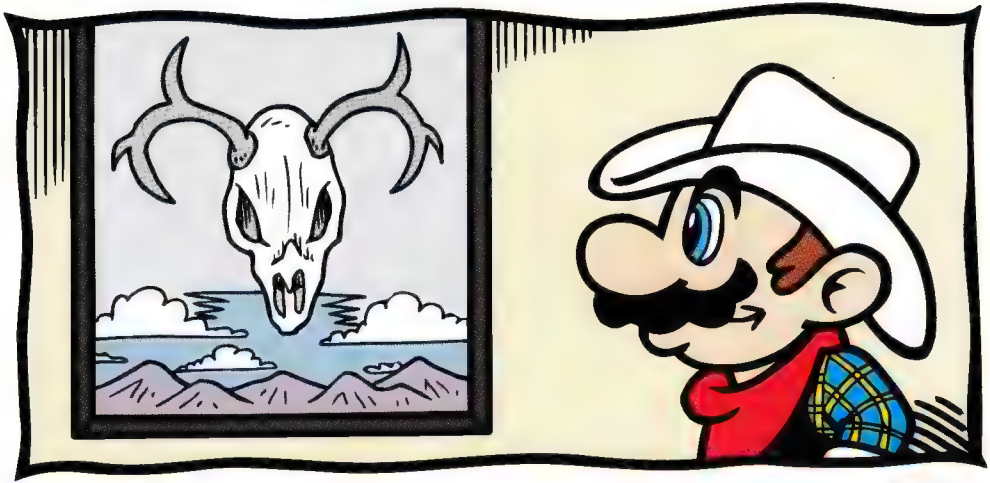

Illustration: Gary Fields

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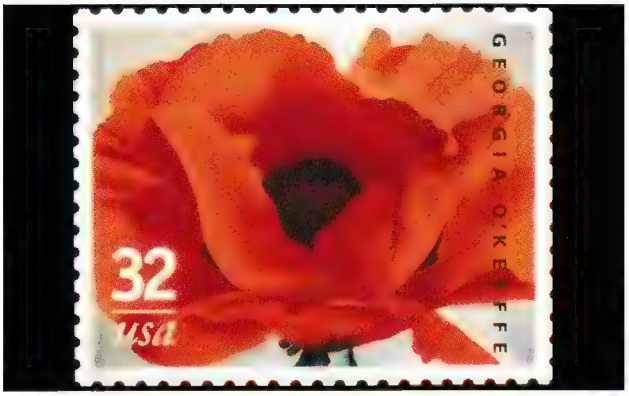
Georgia O'Keeffe

American painter Georgia O'Keeffe lived to be 99 years old. She spent much of her life painting in New Mexico.

3 Georgia O'Keeffe is known for paintings of the southwest.



© AP Photo / USPS

This 32-cent stamp honoring Georgia O'Keefe was released in April of 1996.

Georgia O'Keeffe (1887-1986) grew up on a farm in Wisconsin. At age 17, she went to art school, first in Chicago and then New York. For a few years, she taught art in a school in Texas. That's where she did her first paintings of the American west.

Friends in New York showed O'Keeffe's paintings to gallery owner and photographer Alfred Stieglitz. He exhibited her work in his gallery, and he and O'Keeffe became close friends. In 1924, they were married.

Sky and Bones

O'Keeffe lived in New York for several years, but eventually moved to New Mexico. There she made her best-known paintings: abstract still-lifes of sun-bleached animal bones and bits of nature, including brilliantly colored flowers. Many of the paintings have bright blue backgrounds, reminiscent of the desert sky.

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Who wrote *Pinocchio*?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Carlo Collodi
2. Leonardo da Vinci
3. Giuseppe Verdi

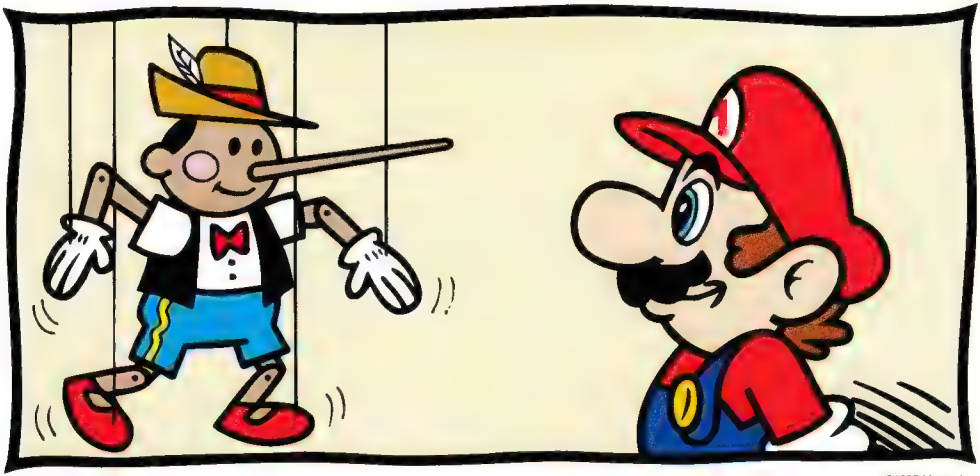

Illustration Gary Fields

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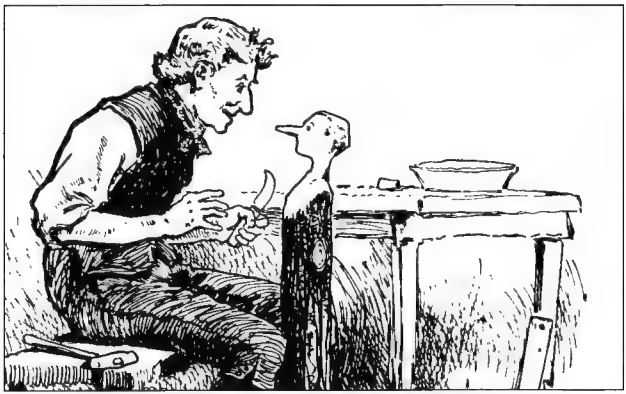
Carlo Collodi

The story of Pinocchio, a wooden puppet who wanted to be real boy, was written in Italy in 1880. It's been a favorite children's story for more than 100 years!

1 ***Pinocchio*** **was written by Carlo Collodi.**



© Corbis-Bettmann

Geppetto carves Pinocchio from a block of wood in his workshop.

Carlo Collodi (1826-1890) was born Carlo Lorenzini in Florence, Italy. As a young man, he became a journalist. He adopted the pen name "Collodi"—the name of the town where his mother was born.

A New Career

Collodi was known for his political writing, and he spent some time as a soldier in the Italian army. But when he was about 50, he started a new career as a children's author.

He published a book about a naughty boy called Giannettino in 1876, and he followed it with more stories of the boy's adventures.

In 1880, Collodi wrote a short story called *Storia di un Burattino* (History of a Puppet), which was published in a children's magazine. Readers begged for more stories about the puppet, and Collodi wrote them. These chapters became the book we know today as *Pinocchio*.

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Which keyboard instrument uses pipes to produce sound?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Clavichord
2. Organ
3. Piano

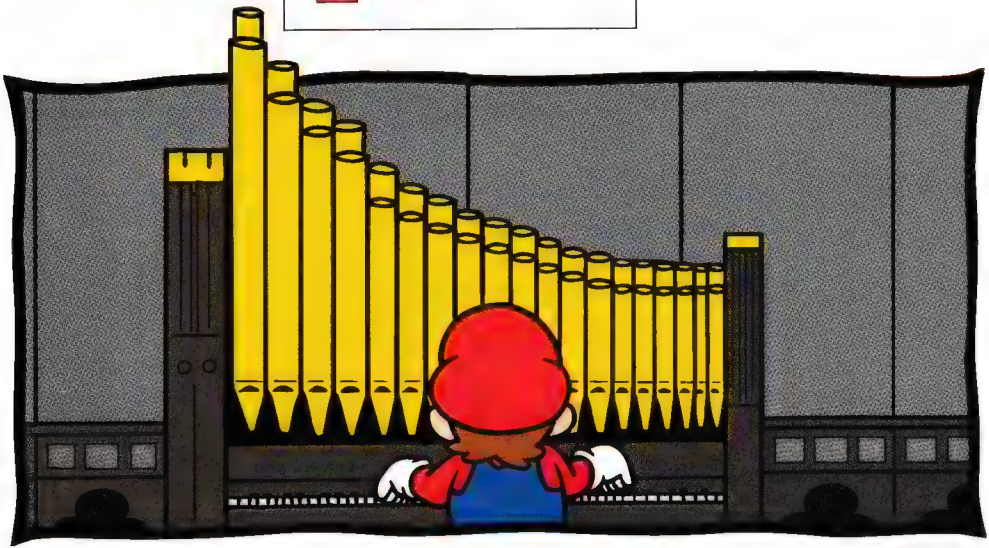

Illustration Gary Fields

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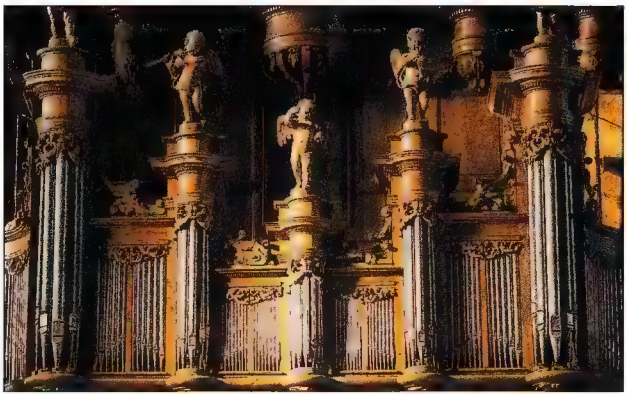
Organ

The pipe organ is the most complicated of musical instruments. It's hard to build and hard to play, but its sound is majestic and beautiful.

2 An organ uses pipes to produce sound.



© P Lescourret / Explorer

Elaborate pipe organs, like this one, are often seen in cathedrals and churches. Pipes of varying lengths and diameters produce different notes as air passes through them.

Most keyboard instruments, such as the piano, work with a system of hammers and strings. When a musician presses a key, a felt-covered hammer strikes one of the taut metal strings inside the instrument. The string vibrates and produces sound.

In the organ, pressing a key forces air into groups of metal or wooden pipes. A system of levers, called stops, directs the air through the organ so that it travels only through the pipes that the organist intended. Pulling out a stop lets the air through. Pushing it in seals off the pipes.

Foot Action

At the same time that she presses a key on the keyboard and pulls out a stop, an organist uses her feet to press on a series of foot pedals. The keys, pedals, and stops must be used together to produce musical notes. When she's making music, an organist is involved from head to toe!

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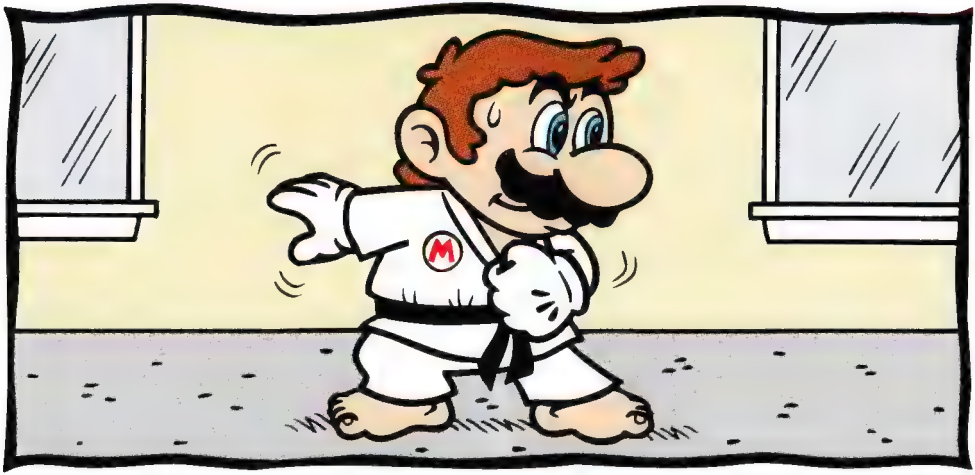
For what is Bruce Lee famous?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Martial arts
2. Music
3. Skiing



Illustration, Gary Fields

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Bruce Lee

Most people credit Bruce Lee for introducing martial arts movies to audiences in the United States.

1 Bruce Lee was an actor and martial arts expert.

© UPI/Corbis Bettmann

Bruce Lee is shown here in a scene from the 1971 movie, *Fists of Fury.*

Bruce Lee (1940-1973) was born in San Francisco, California, and he grew up in Hong Kong. When he was 6 years old he acted in his first Chinese language movie. He made a few more films during his teen years, then he returned to the U.S. to attend the University of Washington.

Enter the Dragon

By the time he was in his twenties, Bruce Lee was a martial arts expert, proficient at kung-fu and karate. He worked in Hollywood as a technical consultant on action films and he costarred in "The Green Hornet" TV series. Then, he returned to Hong Kong to star in *Fists of Fury,* his first major role as an adult.

Martial arts films were common in Hong Kong, but they were new to American audiences. U.S. moviegoers were captivated by Bruce Lee's flying fists and swirling kicks. He quickly became a cult-movie hero.

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Who was Billie Holiday?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Jazz singer
2. Olympic athlete
3. Surrealist painter

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Billie Holiday

Known as one of the finest jazz vocalists of all time, Billie Holiday was nicknamed "Lady Day."

1 Billie Holiday was a jazz singer.

© Frank Driggs / Corbis-Bettmann

Billie Holiday's signature songs included "Strange Fruit," about a lynching in South Carolina, and "God Bless the Child," a song about poverty which she wrote. In 1956, she wrote her autobiography, *Lady Sings the Blues.*

Billie Holiday (1915-1959) never took singing lessons and had no formal musical training, but she might have inherited her musical talent from her father, a professional guitarist. She grew up in Baltimore and later moved to New York with her mother.

Harlem Nights

By the time she was 16, Billie was earning money by singing in nightclubs in the Harlem section of New York. Her voice was expressive and emotional; perfectly capturing the mood of ballads and blues songs. A few years later, she recorded songs with band leaders Benny Goodman and Duke Ellington, but her greatest fame came from her work with jazz saxophonist Lester Young and pianist Teddy Wilson. Though she died at a young age, and her life was filled with sadness and tragedy, Billie Holiday will always be remembered for her stunning singing voice.

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When were the first motion pictures with sound made?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. 1892
2. 1927
3. 1940

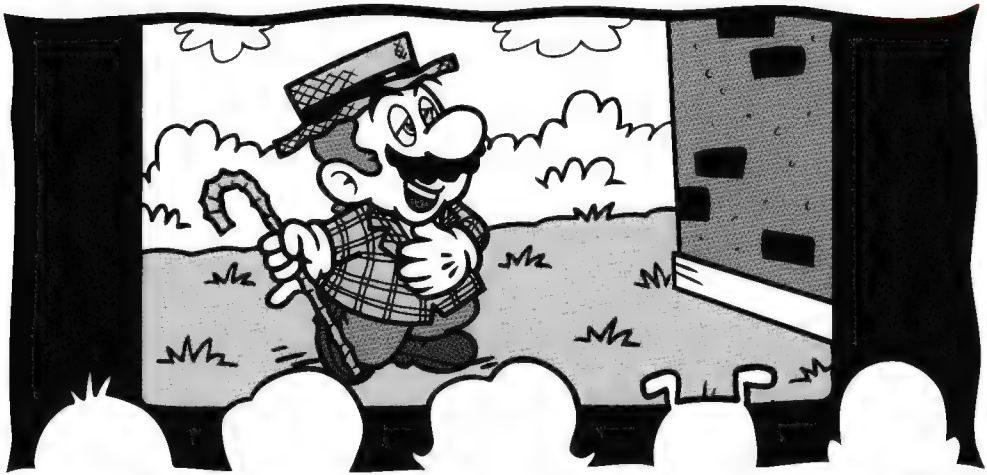

Illustration Gary Fields

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Motion Pictures

The first successful use of sound in a film was in a movie called *The Jazz Singer,* released in 1927. Early sound films were known as "talkies" because audiences could hear the actors talk!

2 The first motion pictures with sound were made in 1927.

© F.P.G. / Explorer

In silent films, like *The Perils of Pauline* (shown here), an actor's facial expressions were crucial. Actors wore heavy make-up to emphasize their eyes and mouths. With the introduction of sound to movies, actors had to both look good and speak well.

Before the 1920s, motion pictures were just that—pictures that moved. Audiences watched the actors and actresses move, but even though they were speaking words of dialog, the audiences couldn't hear what they said.

In these silent movies, bits of important dialog were flashed on the screen for the audience to read. Generally, the movies were accompanied by piano or organ music played live in the theater.

Several attempts were made to add sound to films before 1927. In some cases, actors were hired to stand behind the screen in the theater and read the dialog as the movie played.

Say Goodbye

Talkies were great for audiences, but not for some actors. Those with unpleasant voices, heavy accents, or speech impediments didn't succeed in the talkies.

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What is a portrait?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Ballet performed by two people
2. A musical composition
3. A painting or photograph of a person's face

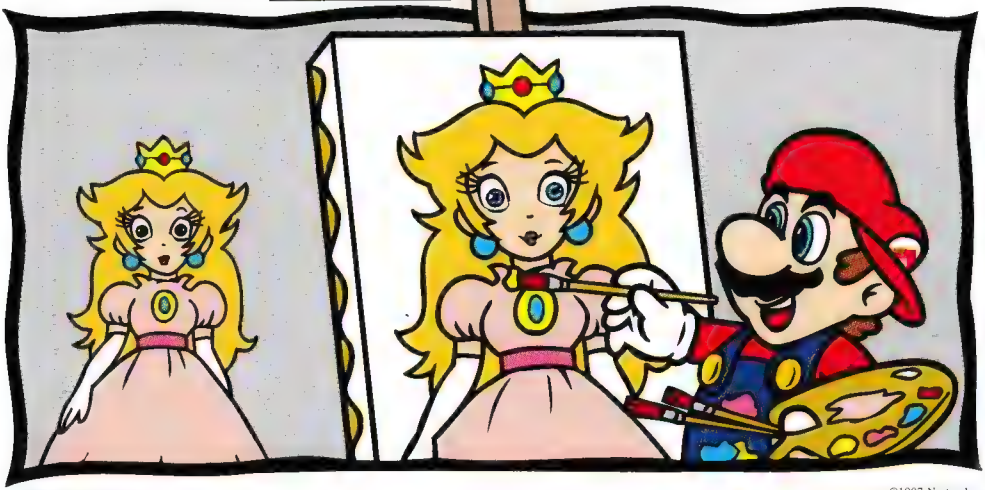

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Portrait

Long before there were photographs, people exchanged small painted portraits of themselves.

3 **A portrait is a painting or photograph of a person's face.**

© Giraudon

Kings and queens often employed court painters. In the 16th century, English king Henry VIII's official court artist was German painter Hans Holbein. This portrait of French king Charles VII was made in 1447 by French artist Jean Fouquet, his official court painter.

In 1538, when England's King Henry VIII was looking for a new wife, he had his pick of most of the princesses in Europe. He wanted to choose the most beautiful one, but he didn't have the time to travel all over Europe to meet every eligible princess. So, instead, he sent a group of artists to palaces throughout the continent to paint portraits of the princesses he might marry!

Artistic License

Based on a portrait by the artist Hans Holbein (as well as some important political considerations), Henry married German princess Anne of Cleves. The trouble was that when Anne finally arrived in England, Henry didn't think she was as pretty as her portrait. She wasn't too pleased, either. Henry was a lot older and fatter than his portrait had made him appear. Their marriage lasted only a year.

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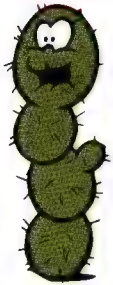
What distinguishes chamber music?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE



1. Each part is played by a single instrument
2. It is always played by brass instruments
3. The musicians wear medieval costumes

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Chamber Music

Chamber music is played by small groups of musicians in a living room or salon. This makes it different from symphonic or orchestral music which is played by full orchestras in concert halls.

1 **In chamber music, each part is played by a single instrument.**

© Len Sirman

Today, chamber music may be played by a full orchestra with many musicians (like these cellists) playing one part. Traditionally, chamber music is played by small groups.

A symphony orchestra is composed of groups, or sections, of musicians all of whom play the same instrumental part in a musical composition. There might be 30 violins, 12 violas, and 10 cellos, for example.

A chamber music group, on the other hand, would include just one of each instrument.

Musical Interlude

The smallest chamber music group is usually a trio—three players. A string trio includes a violin, viola, and cello. A string quartet—the most common chamber music ensemble—includes a viola, a cello, and two violins, each playing a distinct part. Besides stringed instruments, chamber music groups may also include piano, harpsichord, or horns.

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Which is the proper name for the painting called "Whistler's Mother"?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. *American Gothic*
2. *Arrangement in Grey and Black*
3. *Christina's World*

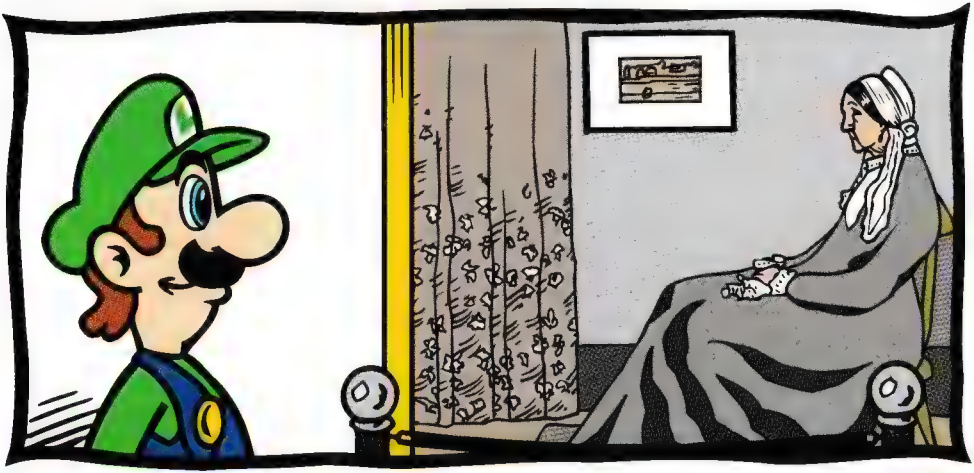

Illustration: Gary Fields

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James Whistler

The painting titled *Arrangement in Grey and Black* really is a portrait of artist James McNeill Whistler's mother. It was painted in 1872.

3 *Arrangement in Grey and Black* is commonly called "Whistler's Mother."

© The Bettmann Archive, Inc.

Whistler's portraits, such as *Arrangement in Grey and Black* (above), are thoughtful and a bit sad. One of his favorite subjects was the Thames River, which flows through the city of London, England.

James Abbott McNeill Whistler (1834-1903) was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, but he left home when he was 22 and he never came back. At the time, the world's liveliest art community was in Europe, and that's where Whistler went. First, he attended art school in Paris. Then he moved to London.

Turning the Tables

Whistler was an unusual and flamboyant man. He liked to be the center of attention, and he spent as much time socializing as he did painting in his studio. One of the best-known tales of this unconventional artist concerns the time he turned the tables on art critic John Ruskin.

When Ruskin gave one of Whistler's paintings an unfavorable review, the artist took him to court charging slander. Whistler won the case, though he received just one farthing—less than a penny—in damages!

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Who wrote *Oliver Twist*?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Charles Dickens
2. Charles Nelson Reilly
3. Charles M. Schulz

Illustration: Gary Fields

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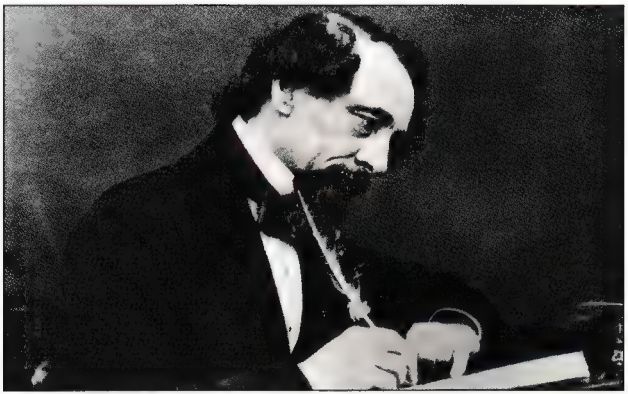
Charles Dickens

English author Charles Dickens is known for novels about young men growing up and making their way in the world. His books include *David Copperfield*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, and *Great Expectations*.

1 Charles Dickens wrote *Oliver Twist*.



© Corbis / Bettmann

This photograph of English novelist Charles Dickens was taken in 1859.

Oliver Twist, written in 1838, was a novel with a message. Dickens wrote it partly as an entertaining story, and partly to express his concern over the terrible living conditions and inferior education offered to children in London's slums. The story concerns a poor orphaned boy who falls in with a group of pickpockets and criminals.

Hard Times

Charles Dickens (1812-1870) grew up in a slum neighborhood and was forced to go to work when he was just a boy. As a young man he worked as a court reporter. That's where he found his talent and passion for writing.

Among Dickens' many books is *A Christmas Carol*—the tale of miser Ebeneezer Scrooge and the three Christmas ghosts who teach him the importance of generosity.

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Who are Ursula LeGuin and Isaac Asimov?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Science fiction writers
2. Song writers
3. Tennis champions

Illustration Gary Fields

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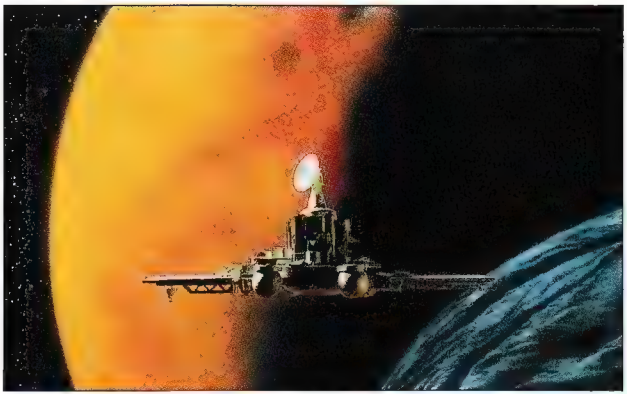
Science Fiction

In science fiction writing, real or possible scientific discoveries are essential to the plot of the story.

1 Ursula LeGuin and Isaac Asimov are science fiction writers.



© Len Sirman

Many science fiction novels are set in unknown worlds, such as distant planets. Science fiction writers use their imaginations to invent new societies, new technologies, and new beings.

A science fiction writer uses current technical or scientific knowledge as inspiration for a fictional story. For example, in the 1940s real experiments were being done in the fields of robotics and supersonic flight. So, science fiction writers speculated on the possibilities of entire robot societies and travel at speeds faster than light.

Cautionary Tales

Early science fiction often had a hopeful tone. Writers thought the world would be improved by scientific invention. That changed with the introduction of nuclear weapons in the 1940s. After that, many writers took a dark view of the future and the possibility that humans could destroy Earth.

Science Fiction Greats

Isaac Asimov (1920-1992) was known for his ability to explain complicated science to ordinary readers. Ursula LeGuin (1929-) focuses on behavioral science—considering how beings in imaginary societies might treat each other.

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Who was Harry Houdini?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Hair stylist
2. Magician
3. Opera singer

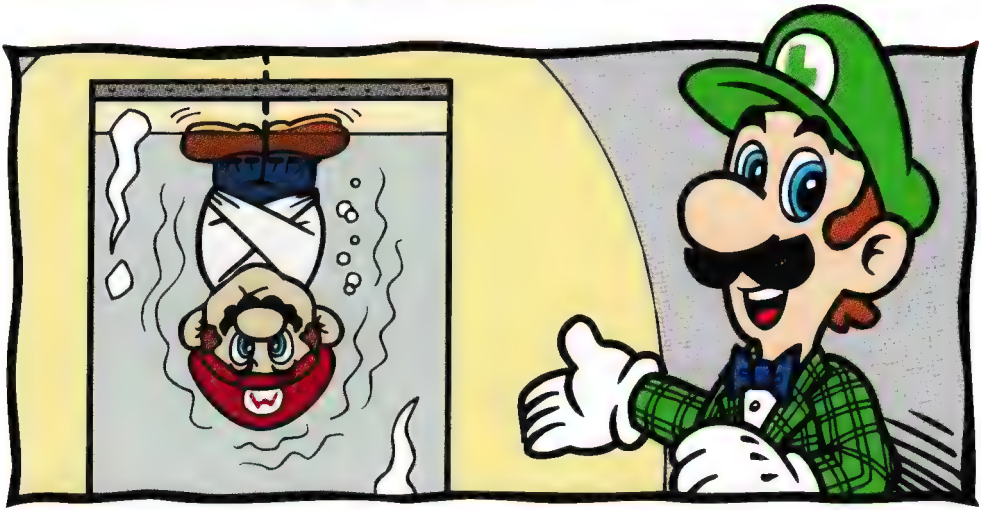

Illustration: Gary Fields

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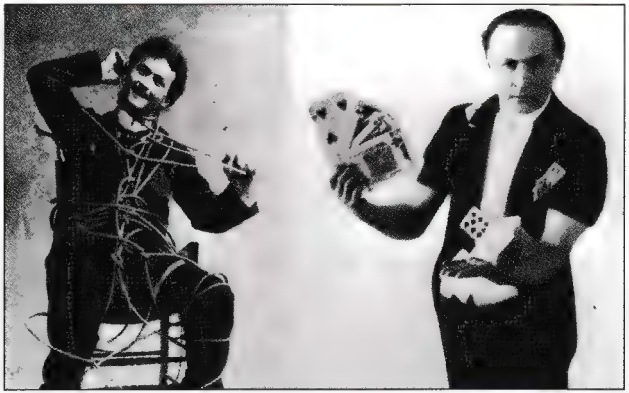
Houdini

This man of mystery was one of the greatest escape artists the world has ever known.

2 Harry Houdini was a magician.



© AP / Wide World

Throughout his career, Houdini worked to expose fake spiritualists and mediums who claimed to have supernatural powers or the ability to speak to the dead. Appropriately for a mysterious man, Houdini died on Halloween in 1926.

Harry Houdini's real name was Ehrich Weiss. He told people that he was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, but it's more likely that he came to the United States from Budapest, Hungary, when he was a boy. His stage name was adapted from the name of a famous French magician, Robert Houdin.

Miracles and Mysteries

Houdini became a stage magician when he was still a teenager. He was always fascinated by adventure and danger. As he developed his stage act, he added more and more daring escape stunts. He could free himself from handcuffs, chains, straitjackets, and even prison cells and locked trunks. Some of his stunts were death-defying indeed. In his Chinese Water Torture Cell, he allowed himself to be shackled upside-down in a tank full of water. And then he escaped!

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For what are Academy Awards given?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Broadway shows
2. Motion pictures
3. Television shows

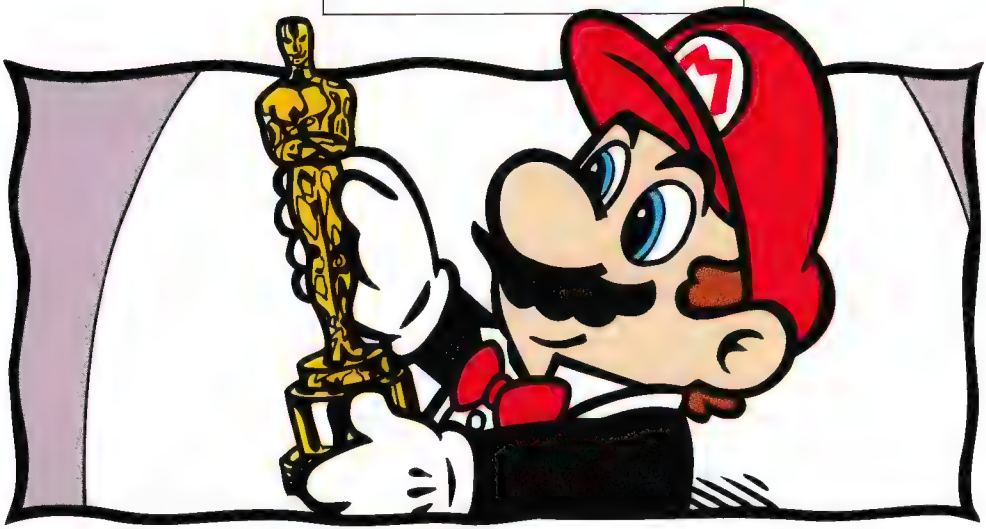

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Academy Awards

The Academy Awards are presented each year by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for outstanding achievement in filmmaking.

2 Academy Awards are given for motion pictures.

"Oscar" is a 13 1/2" tall, gold-plated, bronze statue that weighs about 8 pounds.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences is a group of movie industry professionals—including actors, directors, writers, and technicians—devoted to promoting the artistic quality of films. In 1929, the Academy began awarding trophies to outstanding films and filmmakers of the previous year.

Today, Academy Awards are given in a wide variety of categories—from acting performances to lighting, sound, and costume design, to technical achievement.

Oscar Who?

The Academy Award statue is better known as an Oscar. Originally, however, the statue didn't have a name. The popular tale is that, in 1931, a secretary at the Academy offices took one look at the statue and said, "It looks like my uncle Oscar!"

Since then, everyone has know the golden statue by that name.

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In which sport do athletes lob, smash, and volley?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Baseball
2. Volleyball
3. Tennis

Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Tennis

Tennis players use a variety of strokes to hit the ball over the net. The most common are the forehand and backhand, also known as "ground strokes."

3 The lob, smash, and volley are used in tennis.

© Photobank USA / Sunset

The two-fisted backhand became popular in the 1970s. American women's tennis champion Chris Evert was among the first to use the two-fisted stroke. Now it's used by men and women.

New tennis players learn how to control the speed and direction of the ball using the ground strokes. They are the foundation for other strokes, such as the lob and volley.

A lob is a soft, high shot intended to drive an opponent to the baseline at the back of the court. A volley is a short, sharp shot hit before the ball bounces. When a player is standing near the net, he or she uses a volley to change the ball's the direction so that an opponent can't return the shot.

Overhand Smash

Tennis players begin play by serving the ball. The player tosses the ball over his or her head and strikes it in midair with a downward stroke. When players use the same overhand stroke during play it's known as a smash. A smash hit by a professional tennis player travels so fast and so hard it's almost impossible to return.

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What happens when runners leave the starting blocks too early?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. A false start is called
2. They are disqualified
3. They are fined

Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Running

At track meets, an official known as the starter fires a pistol in the air to indicate the start of the race.

1 **A false start is called if runners leave the starting blocks too early.**

© Werner Otto / Sunset

If a runner starts before the pistol sounds, it is counted as a false start and the race is restarted. A runner who commits two false starts in a race is disqualified.

The start of a race can be as important as the race itself. Runners spend hours practicing their starting techniques. A sprinter, who runs as fast as possible for a short distance, wants to burst out of the starting blocks with a lot of power. But the sprinter doesn't want to leave the blocks too early and risk being called for a false start!

For short distance races, such as 100 meters, runners usually start with their feet in a rigid structure called a starting block. The block lets them push off at the start to give them forward momentum.

Ready to Run

A start for a short distance race consists of three commands. The starter calls, "On your marks!" and the runners crouch in the blocks. The starter calls, "Set!" and the runners raise their hips; poised to run. At the sound of the pistol, the runners take off. In long distance races, blocks are not used, and "Set!" is eliminated.

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What are the Paralympics?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Competition for physically disabled athletes
2. Organization for Olympic officials
3. Qualifying rounds for the Olympics

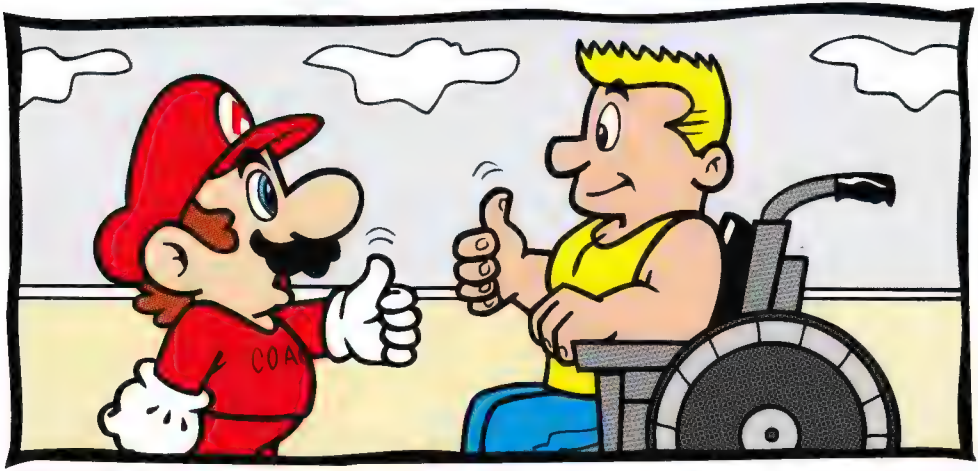

Illustration Gary Fields

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Paralympics

The first Paralympics were held in Rome, Italy, in 1960. Rome hosted the Summer Olympics the same year.

1 The Paralympics are a competition for physically disabled athletes.

© Blanquart / Sipa Press

Wheelchair athletes who compete in marathons and other races have exceptional upper body strength. They compete in specially designed lightweight wheelchairs.

The Paralympics generally are held in the same year, and in the same city, as the Summer Olympics. In 1996, Atlanta, Georgia, hosted the Paralympics a few weeks after the Summer Olympics ended.

Top of the Class

People who compete in the Paralympics are elite athletes with physical disabilities such as blindness, paraplegia, or missing limbs. In Atlanta, the Paralympics included 19 sports, such as archery, basketball, track and field, shooting, weightlifting, and swimming. Competitors came from more than 125 nations around the world.

Athletes on Wheels

Besides the Paralympics, there are many other competitions for physically disabled athletes of all skill levels. Major marathons such as the Boston and New York marathons include wheelchair athletes.

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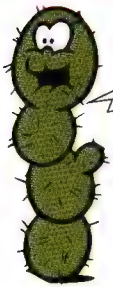
Which swimming strokes are used in a medley relay?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE



1. Backstroke, breast stroke, sidestroke, and freestyle
2. Backstroke, breast stroke, butterfly, and freestyle
3. Backstroke, breast stroke, dogpaddle, and freestyle

Illustration, Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Swimming

A medley relay is a race in which teams of four swimmers compete, using a different stroke in each leg of the race. In the individual medley event, one swimmer swims all four strokes.

2 **The strokes in a medley relay are backstroke, breast stroke, butterfly, and freestyle.**

© S.T.F / Sunset

Butterfly is one of the four swimming strokes used in the medley relay.

A medley relay begins with the backstroke—the only competitive swimming stroke in which swimmers begin the race in the water. This is followed by the breast stroke, then the butterfly, and the freestyle. The individual medley begins with the butterfly, then the backstroke, breast stroke, and freestyle.

Length of a Leg

An Olympic-size swimming pool is 50 meters long. So, for a 4x100 meter medley relay, each swimmer swims across the pool and back—100 meters.

In the Olympics, individual medley events are either 200 meters or 400 meters. So, a swimmer does either one or two lengths of the pool with each stroke. Most competitive swimmers specialize in one stroke, but those who swim the individual medley have to be proficient at all four.

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Who was Margaret Bourke-White?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Children's author
2. Painter
3. Photojournalist

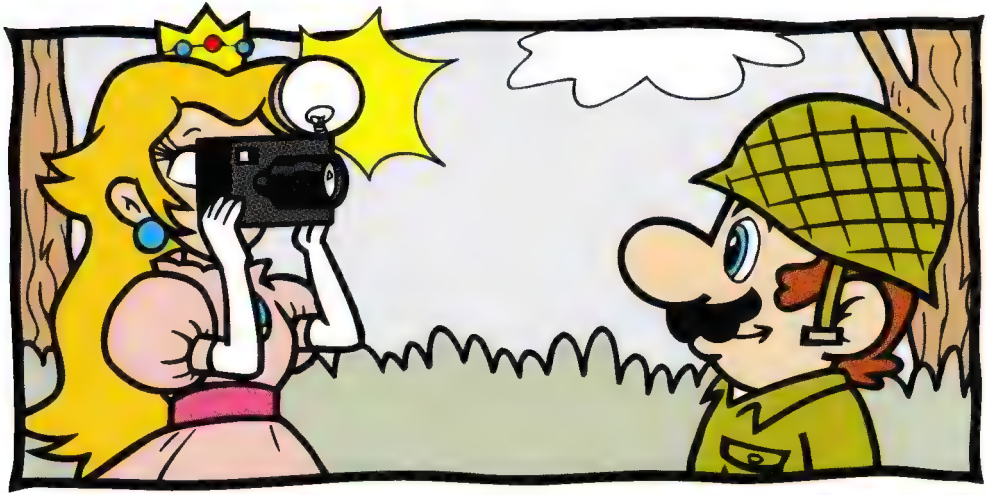

Illustration Gary Fields

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Bourke-White

One of the original photographers for *Life* magazine, Margaret Bourke-White was the first woman sent on assignment to cover a war.

3 Margaret Bourke-White was a photojournalist.

© Bettmann

A photojournalist uses photographs to document news stories. Margaret Bourke-White was known for her photos of sharecroppers in the United States, victims of war in Europe, and life in India, South Africa, and Korea.

As a student, Margaret Bourke-White (1904-1971) loved science. She studied engineering and herpetology—the biological study of snakes, reptiles, and amphibians—and she combined these interests with her love of photography.

When she graduated, in 1927, she decided to work as a professional photographer. Her engineering background made her a natural for photographing architecture and industrial subjects. This led to a job with *Fortune* magazine.

Life on the Road

In 1935, she was invited to join the staff of *Life* magazine. One of her photos was used as the very first *Life* magazine cover.

In the 1930s, Bourke-White went to Europe to photograph the people and events of World War II. When the U.S. officially entered the war in 1942, she was hired as an official Army Air Force photographer, covering wartime activity throughout Europe.

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Which is the giant movie ape that invaded New York?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1 Godzilla

2 King Kong

3 Moby Dick

Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

King Kong

Though this famous "monster movie" was remade in 1976, the classic version of *King Kong* is the one made in 1933.

2 King Kong is the name of the giant movie ape.

© M. Cimics / Sipa Press

The original version of *King Kong,* starring Fay Wray and Robert Armstrong, was made in 1933. It dazzled and terrified audiences all over the world. The story was changed somewhat for the 1976 version.

The original story of King Kong begins on fictional Skull Island. When a film crew, including a beautiful movie starlet, visit the island, the ape becomes infatuated with the woman. The crew captures the ape and brings him to New York. He almost destroys the city until he's shot and killed while climbing the Empire State Building.

Special Effects

Many special effects techniques used in the 1933 version are still used by filmmakers today. For example, though the ape appeared to be 50 feet (15 m) tall, scenes of Kong full-length were filmed using an 18-inch-tall (45 cm) model. A giant foot was built for scenes in which Kong stomped on buildings and people. A giant hand was built for the famous scene in which Kong picks up the starlet and carries her away. And a huge head—with eyes 12 inches (30 cm) in diameter—was used for scenes in which Kong showed facial expressions.

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Who created the *Peanuts* comic strip?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Walt Kelly
2. Hank Ketchum
3. Charles M. Schulz

Illustration Gary Fields

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Charles M. Schulz

Charlie Brown, Linus, Lucy, Snoopy and the rest of the *Peanuts* gang first appeared in newspapers in 1950. Today, *Peanuts* is published in more than 2,500 newspapers around the world.

3 Charles M. Schulz created *Peanuts.*

© Corbis-Bettmann

Of all the *Peanuts* characters, cartoonist Charles M. Schulz says he identifies most with Charlie Brown.

For more than 40 years, the story has been the same. Poor Charlie Brown has a good heart, but he always winds up being tricked or misled by smart and sassy Lucy, or even by his own faithful beagle Snoopy. Charlie Brown's little sister Sally discovers the world in her own practical way. And Linus, the thumb-sucking, blanket-toting philosopher, does his best to avoid Sally's attention.

Over the years, new characters have been added to the *Peanuts* gang. Named for the famous music festival, Woodstock, Snoopy's bird pal, was introduced in the 1970s.

Artist at Work

Charles M. Schulz draws every frame of the *Peanuts* comic strip himself. Just imagine how many thousands of pictures of Charlie Brown that is! He also writes the scripts and draws the sketches for all of the *Peanuts* animated television shows.

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How does a water skier communicate with the boat?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Hand signals
2. Tugging on the towline
3. Yelling

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Water Skiing

For safety there should always be at least three people on a water skiing trip. One drives the boat. One watches the skier at all times. And the third skis!

Water skiers use hand signals to communicate with the boat.

© S.T.F. / Sunset

Water skiers may use two skis or one. A single ski has binders, or foot straps, for both of the skier's feet. One foot is placed in front of the other on the ski. All water skiers—even the experts—wear life vests when they ski.

A water skier holds onto a towline and is pulled through the water behind a motorized speed boat. The noise of the engine would drown out the skier's voice, and tugging on the towline wouldn't accomplish anything (except possibly causing the skier to fall). So, water skiers use a standard set of hand signals to communicate with the people on the boat.

Waves on the Water

The thumbs up sign is a signal for the boat to go faster. Thumbs down means that the skier wants the boat to slow down.

Other hand signals let the skier indicate when he wants to turn, when he wants to "whip off" or cross the wake as the boat turns, and when he wants to return to the dock.

Clasping both hands overhead after a fall indicates to the people in the boat that the skier is okay.

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In the comedy team of Laurel and Hardy, which had a mustache?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1 Stan Laurel

2 Oliver Hardy

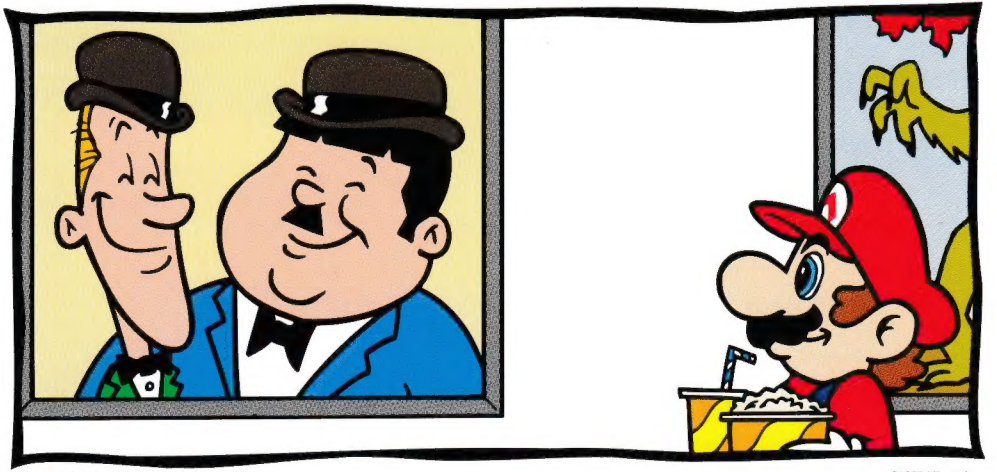

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Laurel & Hardy

Stan Laurel was born in England. Oliver Hardy came from Atlanta, Georgia. They didn't know each other well when they started working together in the 1920s.

2 Oliver Hardy had a mustache.

© D.R.

The comedy team of Laurel and Hardy won an Academy Award for the best short feature, live action comedy film. Oliver Hardy is the one with the mustache.

Movie director Hal Roach cast both Laurel and Hardy in a silent film called *Slipping Wives* in 1926. He liked the way skinny Laurel and chubby Hardy looked together. In fact, it was Roach's idea that they form a team.

Short Features

Most of Laurel and Hardy's early film roles were in short films, and many of them were silent. The pair's physical comedy style—getting themselves into and out of predicaments such as moving a piano up a hill—didn't require much dialog.

Full Length Features

Laurel and Hardy made their first full-length film in 1931. Among their most popular feature films are *Sons of the Desert, Babes in Toyland,* and *Way Out West.*

In 1932, they won an Academy Award for the best live action comedy short film.

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What is usually passed from runner to runner in a relay?

ARTS, SPORTS AND LEISURE

1. Baton
2. Flag
3. Medal

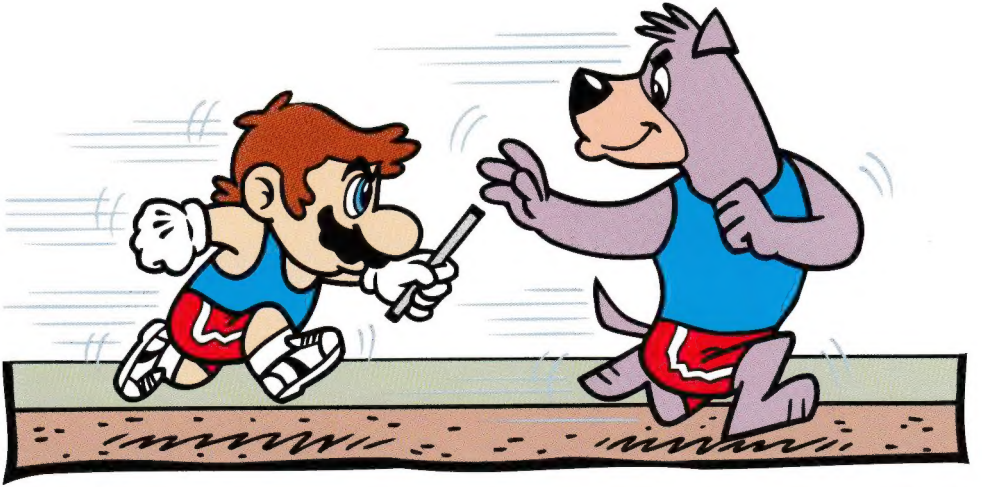

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Relay

A relay is a type of race in which a team of athletes competes together, with each running one stage of the race.

1 **A baton is passed from runner to runner in a relay.**

© World View / Sunset

The baton used in a relay race is a smooth, hollow tube—usually metal—which weighs about 1.75 ounces (50 g). The next runner on a team can't cross the starting line until she has the baton in her hand.

Relays comprise four segments of equal length. Only one runner from a team may run in each segment and no runner may run two segments. So, all relays teams have four members.

Naturally it's important for competitors to run fast, but they must also be able to hand off the baton quickly and accurately.

Hand to Hand

Relay teams practice hand-offs over and over until they're able to do them without mistakes. If a runner drops the baton she must stop and pick it up before continuing. That wastes valuable time.

The first runner starts the race with the baton in her hand. She runs her segment, or leg, of the race, then she hands the baton to the next runner for her team. When the second runner finishes her leg, she hands the baton to the third runner and so on.

In the Olympics, relay events are run by men and women.

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